

Joyce

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 12-18 (55-64). Sunday, cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 11-15 (53-65). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Friday, Saturday, partly cloudy, Temp. 11-16 (54-61). FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy, possible rain, Temp. 11-13 (54-62). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 11-13 (54-62).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21-22, 1981

Established 1887

U.S. Regulatory Chief Assails Nuclear Plant Quality Control

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

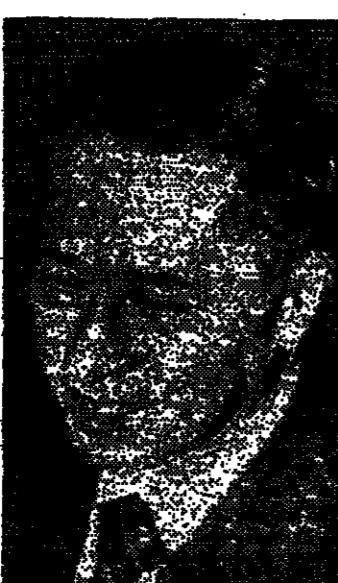
WASHINGTON — Nunzio J. Palladino, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, sharply criticized the nuclear power industry in his first major appearance on Capitol Hill, and the regulatory commission suspended the operating license of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California.

In an extraordinary day Thursday — mostly bad — for the nuclear power industry, the regulatory commission ordered an independent review of all the plant's calculations about safety during an earthquake.

Mr. Palladino charged the industry with "serious quality-assurance breakdowns" at several plants. Nuclear utility management "has to reorient its thinking" if the industry is to retain public confidence, he said. Mr. Palladino, who as President Reagan's appointee was widely expected to help in Mr. Reagan's effort to promote nuclear power, added that the discovery of so many problems during his four months as commission chairman "sort of clouds the high degree of confidence" he once had in atomic energy.

"After reviewing both industry and NRC past performances in quality assurance," Mr. Palladino said at the hearing, "I readily acknowledge that neither have been as effective as they should have been in view of the relatively large number of construction-related deficiencies that have come to light."

Members of the House Interior energy subcommittee unanimously criticized the regulatory commis-



Nunzio J. Palladino

sion for causing what Rep. Manuel J. Lujan, Republican of New Mexico, called "an issue of confidence" on the part of the public. The committee then dispatched the commission to make its decision on Diablo Canyon.

On a 4-1 vote, the commission withdrew the low-power operating license it issued in September to Pacific Gas and Electric Co. for its \$2.3 billion Diablo Canyon plant near San Luis Obispo. A separate vote to formally halt the fuel loading that had been ready to proceed was unanimous. Commissioner Thomas Roberts, the newest board member and the sole vote against

suspending the license, said that the suspension was unwarranted because there had been no prior hearing and because the situation posed "a minimal threat to public health and safety."

Diablo's license will be restored and fuel loading allowed only when a consultant, chosen by Pacific Gas and approved by the regulatory commission, verifies that steps have been taken to correct 13 design and calculating errors and that all other computations related to the plant's earthquake-proofing are correct.

More than 1,000 demonstrators were arrested during the last two months, and several actions are pending that insist that the plant was inadequately designed for its location 2.4 miles (3.8 kilometers) from the ancient Hosgri fault of the California coast.

On Sept. 28, Pacific Gas reported that it had reversed drawings used to locate certain pipes and their supports, invalidating their certifications of strength. In probing that mistake, two more sets of errors were found, including a misapplication of the stress level numbers along the Hosgri fault.

'Have Faith in Us'

To say the problems were just on paper, as Pacific Gas did earlier, Commissioner Victor Gilinsky told the hearing, "is like a bank saying 'have faith in us' even though the bank is not keeping adequate records."

Pacific Gas spokesman Chris Piper said the company was "disappointed" by the suspension, "especially since nothing has been discovered to date that would indicate the plant is not safe."

Byron S. Georgiou, legal affairs secretary to California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., who had pushed for license revocation at Diablo, said state officials were "pleased because the unprecedented action recognizes that the license was mistakenly issued."

George A. Mameita, senior vice president at Pacific Gas, argued earlier that the fact a Pacific Gas engineer discovered and reported the first problem at Diablo "demonstrates that no matter how embarrassing or costly an error may be, it will be reported."

But Gov. Brown had noted that the engineer, John L. Horn Jr., had not been assigned to quality control and had made the discovery "out of simple curiosity, as an accident."

William J. Direkta, the regulatory commission's executive director of operations, testified that four other plants under construction also have "quality-assurance breakdowns with broad repercussions." Marble Hill in Indiana, Midland in Michigan, the South Texas Project near Houston and the Thomas Zimmer plant in Ohio.

In another development related to the missile issue, NATO ministers in Brussels formally endorsed President Reagan's proposals, but a U.S. official said the NATO officials agreed that planning for deployment of the U.S. missiles would continue during the Geneva negotiations.

"The alliance will alter its program only in the event of a concrete agreement," said Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the U.S. assistant secretary for European affairs.

"Implementation of NATO's modernization decision will proceed in parallel with the negotiations," he said at a news conference. "The alliance will alter its program only in the event of a concrete agreement."

He said that since the decision to deploy was made only after the Soviet Union expanded its missile force, "if that threat is eliminated the alliance could forgo its modernization program."

In approving Mr. Reagan's position, the NATO officials said in a statement: "The achievement of negotiated results as proposed by the United States will greatly improve international security and serve the cause of a stable peace."

The purpose is to give the United States a military advantage "not by increasing its armaments but by forcing the Soviet Union to militarily disarm," Mr. Zagladin said.

He said Soviet negotiators in Geneva would demand withdrawal from Europe of U.S. and NATO ground-based nuclear weapons systems in discussions about removing Soviet missiles. That was consistent with Soviet statements that existing U.S. aircraft and missile systems in Europe are in "rough parity" with existing Soviet weapons, including the SS-20.

"Soviet negotiators in Geneva will start not from a position of seeking nuclear superiority over the West but to seek parity with the NATO bloc," said Mr. Zagladin, who is the first deputy chief of the international department in the Communist Party Central Committee.

Tass Report

An account of the news conference by Tass did not mention Mr. Zagladin's remarks on Soviet willingness to discuss Mr. Reagan's proposal in Geneva.

Instead, Tass said, Mr. Zagladin accused Mr. Reagan of trying to counter the wave of anti-war demonstrations in Western Europe by presenting the United States as a "peace-loving angel."

President Leonid I. Brezhnev is scheduled to leave Sunday on a four-day state visit to West Germany for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt has said he would use the visit — Mr. Brezhnev's first to the West in more than two years — to urge the Kremlin's chief to accept Mr. Reagan's arms reduction proposal.

INSIDE

Pakistan F-16s

The Reagan administration won another congressional victory on the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan. Page 2.

After 'Tristan'

Leonard Bernstein is on the move again, geographically and through musical space. An account of his many plans after his project of conducting "Tristan und Isolde" one act at a time, months apart in Munich, is on Page 7W.

MONDAY

Real Estate

Still viewed by many as a hedge against inflation, the real estate investments continue to prosper despite some adverse conditions. A special supplement on North American real estate will be in Monday's Trib.

Karpov Gains 6th Victory, Retains Title

The Associated Press

MERANO, Italy — Anatoli Karpov of the Soviet Union retained his title as world chess champion Friday by winning the decisive sixth victory when Viktor Korchnoi resigned game 18.

When the 18th game was adjourned Thursday night Mr. Korchnoi was in an impossible position, experts said, and a resignation had been expected.

He said that since the decision to deploy was made only after the Soviet Union expanded its missile force, "if that threat is eliminated the alliance could forgo its modernization program."

After play adjourned Thursday night on the 41st move, some chess experts predicted that Mr. Korchnoi, now residing in Switzerland, would give up rather than resume the game. They agreed that the 30-year-old champion was certain to win.

One of Mr. Korchnoi's aides, British grandmaster Michael Stean, said the challenger's position was "awful."

Going into the 18th game Thursday, Mr. Karpov held a 5-2 lead in the match, which began Oct. 1 in this resort in the Dolomite Alps near the Austrian border. Ten games were drawn, but draws did not count.

The winner's purse is 500,000 Swiss francs (about \$280,000), the loser's 300,000 francs.

The experts said Mr. Karpov had a winning position mainly because one of his pawns was just two squares from the last row, or rank. A player who advances a pawn to the last rank can transform it into any other piece, usually choosing to make it a queen, the most powerful piece on the board.

The experts credited Mr. Karpov with flawless play and said he had found a new variation of a well-known pattern of opening moves called the Ruy Lopez opening. They also criticized Mr. Korchnoi for poor defense.

"I don't know what Korchnoi's plan for the game was, except lying down and dying," said U.S. grandmaster Robert Byrne.

Mr. Karpov was up a pawn

when play was suspended, having four to Mr. Korchnoi's three. Each player also had a rook and a knight.

The champion got a hearty round of applause when he stood up from the chess board after his last move before the adjournment. Umpires quickly finished the crowd in the conference center and adjourned because Mr. Korchnoi was still thinking about what move to seal in an envelope to be opened at the resumption of play.

Mr. Karpov won his title by default in 1975 when Bobby Fischer of the United States did not defend it. Mr. Karpov's first challenger was Mr. Korchnoi, the victor in a series of regional eliminations held around the world. Mr. Karpov defeated him 5-3 in a 32-game, three-month match in the Philippines in 1978.

Mr. Korchnoi won his second try at the championship in another international round of eliminations.

The Merano meeting, like the match in the Philippines, was often called a political grudge match because of Mr. Korchnoi's defection to the West in 1976. He has repeatedly assailed the Soviet government for refusing to allow his wife and son to emigrate and join him.

Mr. Karpov took a big psychological lead at the start of the

match, winning the first two games and then the fourth one. Mr. Korchnoi scored his first victory in the sixth game. But Mr. Karpov won the ninth game and matched Mr. Korchnoi's victory in the 13th by taking the 14th.

There was no immediate word on where the players were Friday.

The closing ceremony for the seven-week match was scheduled for Saturday evening.

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Viktor Korchnoi



A Polish priest checks gifts of food for parish children sent from West Germany.

Warsaw Pulls Back Military Units Assigned to Solve Local Problems

By John Danzon
New York Times Service

WARSAW — About 2,000 troops that were sent into the countryside in three- and four-man "operational" units were recalled Friday, four weeks after they were deployed to deal with local problems and clear food supply bottlenecks.

A government communiqué said the troops had completed "the first part" of their assignment, and would now report their findings on the situation in the country to the Council of Ministers.

The soldiers would remain "in constant readiness" to go back into action if necessary, and at some point would probably return to the rural areas to make sure that whatever decisions were made would be put into effect, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile, it was announced Friday night that the Communist Party would have a Central Committee meeting next Friday to discuss the country's crisis.

When deployment of the military units began on Oct. 26, at a time of mounting labor unrest, some Poles and foreign observers feared that their primary function might be to impose military order in an effort to break strikes. That aspect of their mission was emphasized in government statements at the time.

The soldiers would remain "in constant readiness" to go back into action if necessary, and at some point would probably return to the rural areas to make sure that whatever decisions were made would be put into effect, the communiqué said.

But the units appear to have been used mainly to check on local authorities and to search for inefficiency, food hoarding and transportation snags. Widely nicknamed "Tiger Brigades," after a

"party propaganda" had originally depicted the units' role as "surpressing hotbeds of tension" and "neutralizing" anti-Socialist forces.

"Everyone has been pleasantly surprised that the operational groups are not pulling pigs out of pigs but are driving the corrupt local government apparatus to work," the Solidarity publication said. "It has turned out that indeed the army is looking for anti-Socialist elements and is finding them in local governments, in rural retailing cooperatives and also — which no one had anticipated — in local party committees."

That the units directed most of their attention toward the local administration and not upon the strikers, was implicit in remarks Friday by a Ministry of Defense spokesman, Maj. Stanislaw Mszanowicz. He said that local administrators had been made aware of their own "shortcomings" and that the military group leaders had collected information for the state agency that investigates official corruption.

A Solidarity bulletin from Katowice noted a few days ago that

"Carry on, general, but with greater courage," the bulletin urged.

The official news agency PAP added further statistical gloom to the economic picture Friday when it reported that Polish exports to the West dropped during the first 10 months by almost 24 percent to about \$1.6 million. Exports to the Eastern bloc fell by 9.4 percent.

Local Checks

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Local Checks

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The world's biggest non-Communist trade union group Friday called on West European governments to send more emergency aid to Poland.

The 70-million member International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a statement appealed to its European affiliates to put pressure on their governments to send food and medical supplies to Poland. It was responding to a call by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa for urgent Western aid to help Poles get through the winter.

A company source who asked not to be named estimated that the 20-year agreement would be worth about \$160 billion to the Soviet Union.

The West German-Soviet agreement is part of a larger, 40-billion-cubic-meter agreement involving several European nations.

A spokesman said the West German agreement had been held up because of Bonn's insistence that the Soviet Union include West Berlin. They eventually agreed to channel 700,000 cubic meters there per year, it was reported.

The Reagan administration has opposed the pipeline — which is to serve West Germany, France, the

rest of Europe and the Soviet Union.

The rest of the gas from the 2,000-mile pipeline from the Yamal Peninsula to West Germany will go to Austria, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The planned pipeline will carry supplies from the Urugay and other Siberian gas fields to the Soviet Union's western border. Supplies would be distributed from there via Czechoslovakia or Hungary to the Western European grid.

The agreement with Ruhrgas meant the Soviet side had agreed on a price for the gas, a major bargaining point in more than 15 months of bargaining.

If the United States and eventually Israel did not fully accept the Saudi plan, he said, the PLO would not endorse the plan either unless Prince

Reagan Wins in House Vote Against Bid to Kill F-16 Sale to Pakistan

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration won another congressional victory on the issue of foreign military sales when the House Foreign Affairs Committee rejected a resolution opposing the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

The vote Thursday followed defeat of a similar resolution Tuesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Because the notification-of-sale period, during which Congress can block such agreements, will expire on Sunday in the case of Pakistan, there is virtually no chance that the administration can be defeated by the full House or Senate.

Thursday's victory follows by a little more than three weeks the Senate approval on Oct. 28 of the administration's proposed sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

The cash sale of the first six of 40 of the F-16

advanced fighter planes sought by the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is separate from the larger issue of the resumption of military and economic assistance to Pakistan. U.S. aid to Pakistan was cut off in 1979 because of Islamabad's nuclear reprocessing and enrichment programs.

For Mr. Zia, however, the sale of the F-16s has been the keystone in the construction of a renewed military-aid relationship with the United States. The first of the F-16s are due for delivery to Pakistan about a year after a formal letter of agreement is signed, according to State Department officials. The administration would be free to sign the letter as early as next week.

The Reagan administration has argued for the aircraft sales and the ending of the ban on economic and military assistance to Pakistan because of that nation's increased strategic importance and vulnerability, given the presence of more than 85,000 Soviet troops in neighboring Afghanistan.

Pakistan's geographic position is also important to the administration's Indian Ocean and Middle East policies.

Opponents of military sales and aid to Pakistan have advanced various counterarguments: That the Zia regime is possibly not a secret one, that the presence of advanced U.S. military equipment in Pakistan would further incite India against Washington, and that Pakistan may be developing nuclear weapons.

If no foreign aid legislation is passed this year for fiscal 1982 — as was the case for fiscal 1980 and 1981 — assistance levels would be set by a "continuing resolution." Since there has been no aid to Pakistan since 1979, there is no provision for Pakistan in the existing resolutions.

At the State Department, an official who would not be identified by name, said that since a relatively small amount of aid for Pakistan had been requested for fiscal 1982 — \$100 million in economic support

funds — the situation, while not welcome to Pakistan, might be tolerable. Food grants worth \$50 million are not affected by the legislation.

In fiscal 1983, however, a substantially larger amount is planned for Pakistan, including military sales credits, to which program the F-16 sales will eventually be transferred.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is due to take up on Friday the administration's request to waive the Symington Amendment linking aid to nuclear safeguards, allowing the resumption of aid to Pakistan.

Thursday's vote, a 13-13 tie that by congressional rules defeated the resolution, showed unexpectedly strong support for the opponents of the F-16 sale.

According to Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, one of four sponsors of the resolution, two more votes, on their way to the committee room to be cast by proxies, would have given the resolution of disapproval a victory.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Tehran Marchers Assail Fahd Plan

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Thousands of demonstrators marched through Tehran Friday calling for the execution of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and condemning his Middle East peace plan. The protesters later gathered outside the former U.S. Embassy and shouted anti-U.S. slogans.

"This crazy Fahd must be executed," the protesters chanted as they marched through the Iranian capital on the Moslem Sabbath. Tehran residents said by telephone that the demonstrators carried placards denouncing the Fahd plan, which calls for the right of all Middle East states to live in peace. This has been interpreted as tacit recognition of Israel.

According to Tehran radio, parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told the crowd that it is not enough to have a Palestinian state only on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The world's Moslems "must remove Israel from our midst," he said.

China and India to Hold Border Talks

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A high-level Indian delegation will travel to Peking on Dec. 10 for four days of talks that are to include discussions on the disputed Himalayan border between India and China, the Indian Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The announcement revived hopes for normalized relations. Those hopes had been raised last June when Huang Hua, China's foreign minister, met in New Delhi with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. At the end of that visit it was reported that both sides had agreed to attempt to resolve the border dispute; preliminary talks were set for last September.

The controversy dates from 1962, when Chinese armies advanced southward over the Himalayas and seized large areas previously under Indian control. The Chinese then withdrew from the eastern sector, but seized a large part of the desolate land of Ladakh in the west, which they still hold.

Black Africans Accept Namibia Plan

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Department of Energy officials say President Reagan has decided to offer Australia access to highly classified centrifuge technology for enriching uranium, expertise that until now has not been shared with foreign governments.

In testimony before a Senate subcommittee Thursday, Harold Bengelsdorf, director of the Energy Department's office of nuclear affairs, said the administration had decided to authorize U.S. companies to bid under government auspices for participation in a joint venture with Australia, which has been seeking centrifuge enrichment technology for its nuclear program.

Authorization of the bidding, officials said, was contained in a Nov. 12 memorandum signed by President Reagan.

Centrifuge technology has traditionally been kept secret by governments because of the risk posed to efforts to stop the spread of atomic weapons. The technology can provide nations with relatively inexpensive means of producing nuclear fuel for use in commercial plants or nuclear weapons.

Report Denied

In another development, James L. Malone, an assistant secretary of state responsible for checking the spread of nuclear technology that could be used for weapons, disputed reports that China had indirectly supplied enriched uranium to South Africa through France.

Testifying before the same Senate subcommittee on energy, nuclear proliferation and government processes, Mr. Malone said that while there was "no definitive information one way or another" on the source of the uranium, "we think that it is rather likely that it came from another source within France."

State Department officials said that by the word "community" Mr. Malone meant the European Economic Community. France has denied that it supplied enriched uranium to South Africa.

Meanwhile, F. Charles Gilbert, acting deputy assistant secretary of energy for nuclear materials, told the same panel that the administration might not have enough plutonium for its commercial and nuclear weapons requirements, which are now being reassessed.

He noted that his agency was exploring a variety of ways of obtaining additional plutonium, a man-made material used in warheads and breeder reactors.

Aides Opposing Deng Face Loss of Position

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Chinese officials who continue to oppose the leadership and policies of Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party's deputy chairman, face removal from their posts, the party journal Red Flag warned in an editorial.

The editorial on Thursday made clear that Mr. Deng would no longer tolerate the opposition — mainly passive obstruction — but also some active and open — that his political, economic and social reforms were still meeting from several party and government officials.

That has been the fate of Mr. Huai, who was deposed as chairman in June, replaced by a Deng lieutenant, and who now is given odd jobs as the party's junior deputy chairman, such as making provincial inspections.

Every official "must have a clear-cut stand" on major questions confronting the party and the nation, the Red Flag editorial declared, underlining Mr. Deng's determination to overcome passive opposition and to force the full implementation of his policies throughout the country.

So deep are those continuing divisions a full three years after Mr. Deng took over the leadership, the editorial said, that one of China's major political problems now is the lack of unity among the 19 million party and government officials.

Unless the divisions are resolved, Red Flag said, it is pointless to talk about a stronger, more effective party to lead the country. "What is more serious," the journal said, "is that bad elements may take advantage of this vulnerability to damage the public."

Those are some of the frankest comments that the party leadership has made in acknowledging the continuing problems of transforming a political organization shaped by Mao and the discredited radicals into one that will carry out the more moderate and pragmatic policies of Mr. Deng.

After three years on the new course, the period has passed when party and government officials could legitimately harbor their doubts about the reforms, the editorial asserted, citing the decisions of the party's policy-making Central Committee last June to reaffirm Mr. Deng's line, denounce Mr. Huai and acknowledge Mao's errors as well as his achievements.

TV in Zambia Running Low On News Film

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — Zambian television has just three reels of unused film left and will restrict film coverage to presidential functions until the end of January, the official Zambia news agency reported.

A senior official at the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, quoted by the agency, has asked ruling party and government leaders not to feel offended if television coverage of events in which they took part was not accompanied by film clips.

U.S. Seizes a Key Metal Being Sent to Pakistan

By Leslie Maitland
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. officials are investigating a shipment of a key metal used in the construction of nuclear reactors that was seized as it was about to be loaded on a passenger flight from New York to Pakistan.

The United States prohibits the shipment abroad of the metal, zirconium, without a license because of its potential use in reactors. There has been speculation for years that Pakistan is secretly attempting to develop nuclear weapons.

The shipment under investigation was seized Oct. 31. It was not accompanied by an export license from the Commerce Department, and the exporter, Albert A. Goldberg of the National Irons Co. of Manhattan, said he had not applied for a license because he had not known that one was required.

Had he applied, the request would have been rejected because Pakistan is ineligible to receive imports of zirconium from the United States, according to Sharon R. Connally, who heads the compliance division of the Commerce Department's Office of Export Administration.

The Commerce Department, the Customs Service and other U.S. offices are examining the roles of Mr. Goldberg and the purchaser, who was identified by Mr. Goldberg as a retired Pakistan army colonel and a close friend of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Fines Possible

The authorities are attempting to determine whether the case should be presented to a grand jury or whether to leave the matter with the Commerce Department, which, after a hearing, can impose civil sanctions, including fines and a revocation of export rights.

Mr. Goldberg, who has been questioned under oath by Commerce Department officials, said in an interview that the metal had been purchased by the government of Pakistan through a trading company headed by Sarfaraz Mir, a retired Pakistan army officer.

Mr. Goldberg said he had not applied for a license for the zirconium — 5,000 pounds valued at \$153,000 — because he was unaware that it was a controlled commodity. He also said he had done business with the Pakistan government before, shipping electrical capacitors for which he had obtained the necessary license.

According to the Commerce Department, Mr. Goldberg had been penalized twice before for improperly exporting regulated commodities. In an order signed in 1976, the

Commerce Department revoked for three years his right to export controlled commodities.

After the zirconium was seized, Mr. Goldberg said, marshals raided his Manhattan office and confiscated his financial records.

Search Fails

Mr. Mir, of S.J. Enterprises, the Pakistani trading company, has not been located. After the zirconium was discovered at the airport, where it was said to have been checked in baggage and labeled as mountain-climbing equipment, customs agents who had Mr. Mir's photograph unsuccessfully searched the Pakistan Airlines plane for him, officials said. He is now believed to have left this country. A call to his home in Islamabad was not returned.

Investigators familiar with the case also said that agents of the airline were questioned because the cargo had been checked as baggage. Mr. Goldberg said the material was supposed to have been shipped as freight.

The Reagan administration has urged Congress to waive a law that bars aid to Pakistan because of its refusal to permit inspection of its nuclear facilities. The waiver is needed to move ahead on a \$3-billion package of military and economic aid.

U.S. officials have said that Gen. Zia has assured them that Pakistan would not develop nuclear weapons, but had refused to rule out developing the potential to explode a nuclear device for peaceful purposes.

The 5,000-pound shipment of zirconium seized by customs agents was not in itself enough for a reactor, which normally calls for about 50,000 pounds of the metal. An authority said zirconium is used to make the tubes that hold uranium fuel in a reactor. A spokesman for a manufacturer said the light metal was also used in aircraft and submarines, among other things.

Leftists Vandalize Cars in Frankfurt Of U.S. Military

United Press International

FRANKFURT — Supporters of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang have taken responsibility for vandalizing 10 cars belonging to U.S. military personnel by slashing the tires and daubing the autos with anti-American slogans.

A spokesman for the U.S. Army's 5th Corps said Thursday that the vandalism was to 10 cars with U.S. military license plates parked outside houses occupied by Americans on three streets in Frankfurt. He said the attacks took place early Monday, and that cars in the same street with West German license plates were not vandalized.

In letters to Frankfurt newspapers published Thursday, the Baader-Meinhof supporters claimed responsibility for the attacks, and hinted there would be further attacks on U.S. military facilities.

Diplomats in Moscow said this suggested an indirect endorsement of former Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen, 58, who is currently co-chairman of the Soviet-Finnish trade commission. He is being challenged for the party's nomination by parliamentary speaker Juhani Virolainen.

The Center Party, Pravda said, is confronted with the most important decision in its entire history.

The long commentary suggested some nervousness in Moscow that



BANGLADESH PRESIDENT — Abdus Salam, left, takes the oath as president of Bangladesh in ceremonies conducted in Dacca by the chief justice of Bangladesh. President Salam was elected on Nov. 15. He succeeded Ziaur Rahman, who was assassinated in May.

Soviet Union Cautions the Finns On Picking Kekkonen Successor

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union cautioned Finland on Friday against making "any miscalculation" in the selection of a successor to President Urho Kekkonen, saying such errors "could turn out to have consequences that are difficult to anticipate."

In their first substantive comment on the Finnish political situation since Mr. Kekkonen's retirement three weeks ago, the Russians made it plain that they expected his successor to continue the policy of cordial relationship between the two countries.

Moreover, Finland has also become Moscow's showcase of how a parliamentary democracy can get on with a communist country and have frequently described the relationship as one of Finland's subservience to the Soviet Union, using the term "Finlandization" to describe partial loss of independence. Most Finns, however, reject such criticism.

Pravda on Friday reminded the Finns of the advantages of "Kekkonen's line" that included "secure borders and independent foreign policy" as well as trade benefits that have helped the country escape a serious recession.

It made no mention of Premier Mauno Koivisto, the Social Democratic candidate who is reportedly a strong candidate for the presi-

ency. The elections are to be held in January.

Some diplomats here speculated Friday that the warning against "miscalculation" may have been directed at Mr. Koivisto. However, Mr. Koivisto and other leading contenders have all come out in favor of Mr. Kekkonen's policy toward Moscow.

Mr. Kekkonen, 81, has skillfully woven a web of contacts between the two countries, building a special relationship to secure Finland's independence while frequently supporting Soviet foreign policy initiatives. He is the only Western leader to receive the Lenin Peace Prize.

The Russians, in turn, have accepted the fact that Finland is not a Communist country and have given conspicuously little support to Finnish Communists.

A negative Soviet reaction brought down the Finnish government in 1958 and later helped Mr. Kekkonen secure the presidency. Since then, however, the Russians have shown considerable restraint in dealing with Helsinki. Pravda comments over the years almost invariably criticized any challenges to Mr. Kekkonen's policies.

It's comment Friday, Pravda also praised Finnish industrialists, who, it said, are quick to point out that trade with the Soviet Union has helped to keep unemployment levels down.

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A Lead From Venezuela

It is always good to see the president of Latin America's premier democracy, and it was especially good to see Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in Washington this week. His visit made a difference.

President Herrera arrived after a flurry of administration mumbles to the effect that the United States might have to use force against Nicaragua or Cuba in order to bolster the U.S.-supported junta's position in El Salvador. But by the time he had completed his talks, such military action appeared distinctly less possible. Venezuela also supports the junta, but it opposes any sort of military intervention. It is hard to conceive that the administration would be so desperate and foolhardy as to take the one step virtually certain to cost it the Latin political company most valuable to it.

Mr. Herrera is not soft on guerrillas. Venezuela, a veteran of guerrilla wars, has its own ideas on how to fight them. For Venezuela, furthermore, the matter is not one of abstract geopolitics. Mr. Herrera, in refreshing contrast to the attitudes typically struck in Mexico, does not deny that the guerrilla infection and the regional upheaval could reach his own country in time.

He backs his friend and fellow Christian

Democrat, Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte. He realizes that Mr. Duarte needs army support, but he realizes, too, that the extreme right poses as great a menace as the extreme left. Therefore he would not only have the Duarte military junta fight the guerrillas. He would have Venezuela, the United States and others clearly encourage human rights. He sees a special requirement for Washington to disabuse El Salvador's oligarchic right, which resists the Duarte reforms, of any notion that the United States might sympathize with a coup. His policy, admittedly no sure thing, is to make the most of next year's elections and to work to provide guarantees and observers so that democratic opposition forces are drawn in.

The Venezuelans do not seem to think that negotiations engaging guerrillas on one side and the army on the other can provide much of a shortcut to a democratic order. This is the Mexican-French prescription. No stone should be left unturned: Let the Mexicans and the French keep looking for the formula that will start talks in El Salvador. Meanwhile, it is well worth the administration's while to moderate its El Salvador policy in order to stay on the same road as Venezuela.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Taiwan's Aircraft Needs

There is a reasonable way for the Reagan administration to extricate itself from a Chinese knot of its own making. Taiwan wants an advanced fighter to replace the F-5Es it has been co-producing for six years. Law requires Washington to help Taiwan defend itself. But that requirement can be met with an improved version of the F-5E. It does not argue for the more formidable weapons that Taipei's American champions insist on.

It is a tricky decision. President Reagan feels a need to honor Candidate Reagan's promise to "upgrade" relations with Taiwan. The request for aircraft, already in the pipeline, became a clamor as he took office.

But Peking argues just as clamorously against major new arms sales to Taipei. It threatens a deterioration in its still novel "strategic collaboration." Not even the promise of U.S. weapons has soothed Peking, and Secretary of State Haig sees a "very worrisome specter" in the quarrel.

Peking has no right to veto U.S. sales. In "normalizing" relations with Washington in 1979, it assented to the Taiwan Relations Act committing the United States to provide the means of self-defense. The law says the president and Congress shall determine such defense articles "based solely upon their judgment of the needs of Taiwan."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan's Foreign Policy Speech

It is quite possible that Reagan may become the president who manages to move arms control all the way onto the road of disarmament. It has been seen before that it takes a president with impeccably anti-Communist credentials to bring about rapprochement in the relations with the Communist powers. There will be lots of difficulties, and one speech does not clear away many of them. But it is becoming to America that the president finally speaks from his heart and commits himself to moderation and balance.

— From *Berlingske Tidende* (Copenhagen).

President Reagan deserves all the words of praise he has received from Europe for his disarmament offer to the Soviet Union. For the first time since he took over as leader of the American superpower, he has headed a foreign policy theme in a convincing way that inspires confidence. It will now be up to the Soviet Union to give millions of Europeans new hope that both superpowers are willing to carry out disarmament in practice, and not only in words.

— From *Aftenposten* (Oslo).

It is a clever move by Reagan to present proposals for a comprehensive disarmament plan prior to the Geneva talks. But there is no way of telling if the American plan will be as historic as Reagan calls it until the Russians have examined the American cards in Geneva and made their own moves.

— From *Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm).

The Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles on which NATO decided in 1979 are a fairly minimal requirement. President Reagan's offer to cancel their deployment is in fact quite generous, and is questioned by some military experts. It would not look very good on a purely military map. But Mr. Reagan has rightly decided that the political need to get serious arms control going is paramount, and

that the military disadvantages would be survivable. The Russians should admit this to themselves, even if they cannot yet bring themselves to admit it in public. The unilateralists in the West should also see it.

— From *The Times* (London).

The beauty and strength of Reagan's "zero option" resides in the certainty of Russian rejection. Any Russian acceptance of what might well seem to be on long-term offer now—the creation of a nuclear-free Europe—could result in a very risky Western bluff, being called. A nuclear-free Europe sounds very attractive, and indeed, other things being equal, so it would be. What needs to be made equal first are the military strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

— From *The Daily Express* (London).

In deciding to present in spectacular fashion his "zero option" plan for nuclear missiles as the basis of America's negotiating position at the talks due to start with the Soviets on Nov. 30, Mr. Reagan sought above all to satisfy his allies. He also scored a point in the propaganda war over nuclear arms in Europe and stole the show from Mr. Brezhnev, who is about to visit Bonn. Mr. Reagan's move could have been made sooner.

— From *Le Monde* (Paris).

As to the Soviet reaction to the presidential proposals for a "zero option," Moscow will redouble its efforts to persuade public opinion among Washington's allies not to accept the American Euromissiles, all the while maintaining its own SS-20s.

— From *Le Soir* (Brussels).

Nothing has changed in the policy of the U.S. ruling circles. The prospects of military detente are just as remote as before.

— From *Rude Pravo* (Prague).

The proposals of the U.S. president apparently have a propaganda character.

— From *The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency*.

Nov. 21: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Rothschild vs. Rockefeller

MADRID — "The highest sovereign tribunal in the country solemnly declares Alfonso of Bourbon, Hapsburg and Lorraine an outlaw." With these words the Spanish Cortes, after an all-night sitting, has pronounced sentence against former King Alfonso and found him guilty of high treason. The Cortes' declaration states that should Alfonso ever enter the national territory, any Spanish citizen may arrest him. He is to surrender all his dignities, rights and titles, and neither he nor his successors will ever be reinstated in any of them, while his property and shares in Spain are to be confiscated by the state. The sentence of the Cortes is to be posted at all town halls throughout Spain.

From Such a Start Can Come Something Better

By William Pfaff

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan's new proposal that all medium-range nuclear missiles be removed from Europe was made in the expectation that it would be rejected. The Soviet government has accordingly done the expected. Its response has been deeply hostile.

The proposal still need not fail. The Soviet Union has the possibility of making an intelligent counterproposal. It is perfectly possible for the two sides to find a way to cut down on military deployments, which are now grotesquely disproportionate to what is at stake. But the initial Soviet reaction has conformed to Washington's scenario. We will know, when the two sides meet in Geneva at the end of this month, whether anything more is to come of the affair.

Mr. Reagan's proposal of the "zero option" was tactfully motivated to reassure the European allies at a time when the American government is divided about what to do about arms and arms control. The new size and weight of the peace movement in Western Europe has surprised Washington. Mr. Reagan's offer was a response to that, and an attempt to put West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in a stronger position for his meeting with Soviet President Brezhnev.

The Reagan government is divided on the arms issue because it has not resolved the problem of what it thinks about the Soviet Union. It came to office with a firm belief that the United States had fallen behind the Soviet Union in military strength, and that a "window of vulnerability" for Soviet nuclear attack existed. It believed that it had a mandate to renew, and that negotiations on arms limitation (or reduction) were pointless until the United States had recovered something like an equal position. How equality is to be calculated was, and remains, in serious dispute.

The new government was convinced that America's allies in Western Europe wanted firmness from the United States and would be relieved to see American rearmament. The people in Washington did not in the least expect that what they intended as evidence of strength would be interpreted by a good part of the West European leadership and public as menacing and irresponsible.

Their response to the discovery that this was so was Mr. Reagan's new offer of negotiations, an attempt to make people see that it has been the Soviet Union, not the United States, which has introduced new weapons into the European tactical balance. But this administration response is also accompanied by great resentment of what has been interpreted in Washington as West European crudity and lack of resolution.

Some of the new officials in Washington are, moreover, against arms negotiation as a matter of principle. They hold an exceedingly bleak view of the Soviet Union and of Soviet military intentions, and they think negotiations are a distraction which invites the Soviet propaganda services to attack the moral position of the West—which, in their opinion, is that of liberty desperately besieged.

The specifics of the Reagan proposal came as no surprise. The offer to withhold emplacement of a new generation of

For these Washington officials, the Soviet Union is not a rival but an enemy. Their belief in Soviet malevolence logically excludes the attempt to accommodate differences. You don't suggest sensible compromises to the man who is determined to murder you. You might, however, talk about communists in order to placate friends who think you are behaving in a paranoid way.

The West European view of the Soviet Union is very different. Russia today is seen as a "normal" state, which seeks its own security and makes rational assessments of its best interests and of the risks and opportunities before it. It is possible to deal with such a state, to arbitrate conflicts and find accommodations which serve mutual interests, even while a form of competition goes on. The competition may be severe, but it is presumed to have rational, non-lethal limits. Danger arises when people make mistakes, mis-estimate

one another, or when events escape control. But the Soviet Union is not ordinarily seen in Western Europe today as Hitler was seen: as beyond restraint or reason, driven by nihilism, willing to run mad risks for ideological motives.

The fundamental problem lies in this difference of opinion between the European allies and Washington, and among members of the Reagan administration itself. It results in much dangerous suspicion and ambivalence in the Western approach to the Soviet Union, as well as damage to the allies' confidence in one another. For there are real reasons for alliance, and certainly there is a grave and enduring conflict between East and West, intellectual and moral in origin, as well as political, with immense military implications.

But on neither side is there tangible evidence that one wants to exterminate the other—even though both now are capa-

ble of doing so. For the Marxists, if they believe in their Marxism, there is no need for extreme measures, since the victory of "progressive forces" is assured by the dialectical working-out of the historical process.

In any case, the Russian leadership is not crazy. They can count warheads, and they have experienced war. Why run risks? But then, might they not confront a capitalist America driven to the brink of desperate measures? They must have asked that question in recent months. They, too, have cause to have begun to think in paranoid ways. There is something called *folie à deux*. For just this reason, the proposals made by Mr. Reagan should be taken seriously and given a response at Geneva. Constructive actions, whether or not they are made with conviction, deserve constructive response, because this in turn can produce something better. It might be called *guérison à deux*—a mutual healing.

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Another President, and Mankind's Dream of Peace

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter arrived at the White House knowing it, and was unable to do anything about it. Other presidents before him grasped it at some point during their terms. Last week the realization came to Ronald Reagan, and he acted on it — to what end we do not yet know.

The "Si" being referred to is the understanding of the extraordinary importance of arms control in this, the fourth decade of the nuclear age.

Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal, Johnson's nuclear test ban treaty, Johnson's abortive "spirit of Glasnost," Nixon's SALT-I treaty, Ford's Vladivostok agreement, Carter's failed try for SALT-2 — the history of the modern American presidency is studded with efforts to apply rational limits to the insanity of the nuclear arms race.

There is something in the subject itself — the primal fear of radiation and incineration, the dream of nuclear power being harnessed to the peaceful uses of mankind — that makes ordinary speakers eloquent and superior speakers sublime. So it was Wednesday with President Reagan, even at the unlikely hour of 10 a.m. in the National Press Club.

Watching him, one knew all the reasons for skepticism. The talk was designed to calm European anti-nuclear demonstrators and to help West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt withstand the wave of propaganda surrounding the visit to Bonn by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Even the mid-morning delivery time was dictated by the desire to beam the message to the broadest European audience, watching the evening newscasts seven hours ahead of Americans.

The specifics of the Reagan proposal came as no surprise. The offer to withhold emplacement of a new generation of

U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe in return for the dismantling of the Soviet missiles that threaten Europe had been resisted by many in his administration and was doomed to quick rejection by Moscow.

These facts, well-publicized before the speech, somehow did not dim its impact. His words touched chords that could not — and should not — be stilled by the interpretation of such calculated qualifiers.

"There is no reason," he said, "why people in any part of the world should have to live in permanent fear of war or its specter. I believe the time has come for

This human impulse imposes itself on presidents as they look to history for their final vindication.

all nations to act in a responsible spirit ... I believe the time is right to move forward on arms control."

The people of America and the world desperately want to believe what the president said: that "nothing will have a higher priority" than the goal of nuclear disarmament. This human impulse imposes itself on presidents, whatever their other commitments, and becomes ever more the central theme of their efforts as they look to history for their final vindication.

It is that impulse that makes even cynics become believers on the issue of arms control. In that context, it was significant, I think, that President Reagan closed his speech with a quotation from John F. Kennedy. He chose a passage from the ninth month of the Kennedy administra-

tion, a speech to the United Nations delivered in the bleak period of verbal confrontation with Nikita Khrushchev and of the threat of armed conflict over Berlin.

There was both pessimism and optimism in the air when Kennedy spoke of disarmament in September, 1961. As his aide and biographer, Theodore C. Sorensen, has written, Kennedy's "initial interest in disarmament was largely for propaganda reasons — a desire to influence neutral and world opinion. He told his disarmament plannet, as they were preparing for the spring, 1962, Geneva disarmament conference, that he wanted them to meet the sweeping oversimplified Soviet proposals with counterproposals that were not so complex and cautious as to lack all force and appeal."

"But," Sorensen writes, "he increasingly recognized that there was no ultimate security in armaments, that tensions and danger were rising even as our nuclear stockpiles rose. Gradually and still skeptically he began to believe that disarmament was really achievable ... and that his administration's own plan ... was a good beginning toward a political lifetime."

It took almost two more years before Kennedy was ready to outline, in his American University speech, the proposal for moving from "a strategy for armament" toward a strategy for peace" that produced the nuclear test ban treaty just weeks before his death. Today, 16 years after he left the White House for the last time, he is remembered as much for that speech and that treaty as for any of his other accomplishments.

Peace is the dream of mankind. That is the realization that now spurs Ronald Reagan and that could crown his presidency — if he and we are lucky.

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The ERA Serial Is Almost Over

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment have an unequal gift for generating publicity, but they have prudently let pass unnoticed an embarrassing milestone. The amendment was proposed by Congress to the states in March, 1972. Four years and 10 months later — in January, 1977 — Indiana ratified it. No state has ratified it since then. That was four years and 10 months ago.

So the proposed amendment has this unprecedented distinction: It has gone as long without a ratification as it took to get all the ratifications it has.

The last gasp of the ERA campaign is expensive, but has raised considerable funds, aided by press coverage absurdly disproportionate to the amendment's chances of success, which are negligible. The fund-raising is fueled by a manufactured sense of melodrama: the fiction that the campaign is a cliff-hanger because the amendment needs ratifications by "just" three more states.

Actually, not one of the 15 states that has for nine years refused to ratify it is apt to do so before the deadline next June. And the notion that three more ratifications would be sufficient ignores the fact that five states — Tennessee, Kentucky, Idaho, Nebraska and South Dakota — have voted to rescind their ratifications.

So the Equal Rights Amendment is probably eight states short. If, before June, God schedules three quick miracles in state legislatures — more than He (or She) generally budgets for such bodies — there will be an interesting constitutional controversy about the right of a state to change its mind.

The fact that the Constitution's amending provision does not discuss the right to rescind does not weigh against the right. In the absence of textual limitation on state legislatures' rights, legislatures should be presumed to retain the general right to rescind their own actions as long as a proposed amendment remains a live controversy — remains, that is, merely a proposal.

ERA extremists insist that proponents of an amendment can keep submitting it no matter how often a state rejects it, but that a state's vote to ratify is irrevocable, no matter how long the issue remains open in the country. This suggests that a state's vote to ratify is, in the words of Grover Rees of the University of Texas law school, "a sort of sacramental act."

Alexander Hamilton explained in *Federalist Paper No. 85* that the amending procedure is designed to guarantee that the republic's fundamental law shall not be changed easily. Thus, three-quarters of the states must be "united in the desire" for an amendment. The Supreme Court has emphasized that the consensus must be "contemporaneous," meaning that the requisite number of states must ratify within a reasonable period.

Obviously, at least 20 states (the 15 that have repeatedly refused to ratify, and the five that have voted to rescind) cannot be

counted as part of the ERA "consensus." It is anti-constitutional to create a fraudulent illusion of consensus by suppressing the right to rescind. And it is doubly cynical to do so after having begged Congress for an unprecedented dispensation — extension of the traditional seven-year deadline.

Some ERA supporters, bowing to the irrationality of denying a state's right to rescind, say that the existence of the right is a "political question" to be answered by Congress. They count on Congress for the cowards and gallantry (if ERA supporters can abide the thought) of states in the amending process.

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On to Other

U.S. Steel Seeks Mix For Growth Potential

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — U.S. Steel Corp.'s \$6.3-billion offer for Marathon Oil is another indication of the steel industry's intensifying efforts for growth outside its traditional business, where profits have been sparse in recent years, industry analysts say.

"The steel business has been a tough business to generate a return on," said Robert Nichols, an economist with Chase Econometrics. "It's a business that is hit hard by persistent cycles in the economy. People should not place all their chips in the steel industry, and they aren't."

Observers are also wondering whether the Marathon acquisition could weaken the steel industry's relationship with Washington at a time when U.S. Steel's chairman, David Roderick, has said his company will file dumping suits against foreign steel producers. To win the suits, the company must show that it has been injured by the imports.

"How can they go to Washington and ask for help on imports and for money, and then turn around and do this?" asked a representative of the United Steelworkers of America. "I don't know what our official position is, is ground here, but people are mad as hell."

And Lionel Oliver, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, said the multibillion-dollar bid "calls into question the seriousness of the steel industry's efforts to modernize its steelmaking facilities."

Mix Changed

From accounting for most of U.S. steel's income in the 1950s, the steel operations last year accounted for just 11 percent of total operating income; the rest came from chemicals, manufacturing, transportation and utilities and research development.

David Healy, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said the proposed merger "gives U.S. Steel a better mix" and improves the company's growth prospects over the long term.

U.S. Steel is offering to pay Marathon's shareholders \$125 a share, or \$3.75 billion in cash, for 30 million shares, or 51 percent of the company.

If the offer is successful, the companies then would merge, with U.S. Steel exchanging \$100 of 12.5 percent 10-year notes for each remaining Marathon share. At current interest rates, the U.S. Steel



David Roderick

notes are valued at only \$86, thus placing the overall value of the U.S. Steel offer at \$105 a share.

[U.S. Steel said in a report to the

Securities and Exchange Commission that financing for the proposed Marathon takeover includes a \$2.4-billion credit extended by 23 international banks, Reuters reported from Washington.]

Analysts said the high interest rates that U.S. Steel would have to pay to borrow funds to buy Marathon could become a major burden on the company.

The offer for Marathon "was a very intelligent thing for Roderick to do," an oil industry executive said, "but it's too big for him. The interest cost will suffocate all his earnings coming forward. He'll have to sell off a lot of things."

Marathon's principle asset is its almost 50-percent interest in the Yates oilfield of West Texas, which is second only to Alaska's Prudhoe Bay in oil reserves within the United States. Shell Oil, which has a small share of the Yates field, is understood to have already made U.S. Steel a offer to purchase Marathon's interest in the Yates field for at least \$2.8 billion.

Analysts said the bid will probably delay indefinitely the dream of the late Edgar Speer, the former chairman of U.S. Steel, to build a \$3.5-billion plant that would be competitive with Japanese firms.

"If anyone is still wondering if U.S. Steel is going to build that new plant, this acquisition is stark testimony to the fact that that plant is dead," Mr. Nichols said.

Recession Cycle Hovers Over U.S. Policies

New York Times Service

other manufacturers of durable goods, but it is now being borne by the entire economy.

Nevertheless, the administration's monetarists, such as Beryl Sprinkel, the undersecretary of the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Treasury for monetary affairs, believe it would be a mistake for the Fed to begin efforts to control interest rates rather than simply to keep the money supply growing within its present targets. The administration is counting on the Fed to feed reserves to the banking system in a time of falling loan demands to help bring down interest rates and turn the recession around.

While the Fed has not formally departed from that policy, it appears to be trying to avoid rigid commitments to targets that, by driving interest rates down too low in a slump or shooting them up too high in a recovery, could exacerbate the business cycle. Mr. Volcker is pressing the administration to close the yawning gap in the federal budget as a means of reducing the problem of the Fed in managing money. He has urged the administration to reconsider both its

BL Plans to Withdraw From Tractor Market

Reuters

LONDON — Leyland Trucks and Buses, the subsidiary of Britain's state-run automaker BL, plans to cut 4,100 jobs next year and withdraw from the tractor market by selling its tractor plant at Butegate in Scotland. Leyland Group chairman David Andrews said Friday.

Mr. Andrews said more than 1,300 jobs will be lost by the sale of the plant, which has a capacity of 400 units a week. Marshall Sons & Co. is buying the plant. The 4,100 job cuts bring to more than 7,500 the number of jobs BL plans to shed throughout the company next year.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

C Itoh

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	\$32.7	\$22.1
Profits	2,460	2,430

Daiwa Bank

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	5,490	5,540

Full Bank

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	20,000	16,420

Mitsubishi Bank

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	17,028	14,320

Nippon Light Metal

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	131,540	160,680

Sumitomo Bank

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	14,625	13,710

Sumitomo Corp.

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	22,722	15,730

Sumitomo Corp.

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	2,227	4,707

Bank of Tokyo

1st Half	1981	1980
Revenue	10,880	9,730

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 20, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	FRF	DM	SEK	DKR	DKR	DKR
American	5.7274	1.2724	1.2724	1.2724	1.2724	1.2724	1.2724	1.2724	1.2724	1.2724
Brussels	5.7274	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725
Frankfurt	5.7274	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725	1.2725
London	5.7275	1.2726	1.2726	1.2726	1.2726	1.2726	1.2726	1.2726	1.2726	1.2726
Milan	1.1935	2.2816	2.2816	2.2816	2.2816	2.2816	2.2816	2.2816	2.2816	2.2816
New York	5.6475	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727
Paris	5.7274	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727	1.2727
Zurich	1.7967	3.4278	3.4278	3.4278	3.4278	3.4278	3.4278	3.4278	3.4278	3.4278
ECU	1.8913	3.5717	3.4297	3.4297	3.4297	3.4297	3.4297	3.4297	3.4297	3.4297

Source: 1201 from L.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Study Disputes CFTC Role in Crash

By Jerry Knight •

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Six months before the silver market crashed in March, 1980, federal regulators suspected the market was being manipulated but did nothing about it, according to transcripts of closed meetings of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The transcripts are part of a not yet released congressional study which concludes that "the CFTC could have alleviated the situation, but did not."

The transcripts show the CFTC first was warned in September 1979, that the billionaire Hunt family of Texas and the royal family of Saudi Arabia might be involved in an effort to inflate silver prices.

The CFTC ignored a warning about the silver price of \$1.80 an ounce, and then it \$50 before the market fell apart the following March in a crash that Mr. Stone later said "threatened the foundations" of the U.S. financial industry.

The congressional study was made by the House commerce, consumer and monetary affairs

subcommittee chaired by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, a New York Democrat.

While suggesting that some new federal regulation of commodity markets is needed, the study blames the crash on the failure of federal regulators to regulate. "The powers which the CFTC does have ... were never used," the study says.

The staff report was approved Wednesday by the subcommittee but will not be made public until it is voted on early next month by the House Government Operations Committee. A copy of the report was obtained by The Washington Post.

The report also says the CFTC ignored a warning about a multimillion-dollar conflict of interest by the chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade, one of two major silver futures markets.

Reconstruction

Ralph Peters, then chairman of the Board of Trade, and a partner in his firm held 24,000 silver futures contracts, CFTC staff members told the commission in November, 1979. A few weeks later, the directors of the Board of Trade voted to change the rules of silver trading, a move with a potentially significant impact on the value of Mr. Peters' investment.

The CFTC made no effort to

keep Mr. Peters out of the decision-making process and apparently has never determined whether he profited from the rules change.

The congressional report calls on the CFTC to audit records of exchange offices and reconstruct their silver trading to see how much money they made.

The Securities and Exchange Commission already has raised questions about conflicts of interest by officers of the commodity markets and for a year and a half has been conducting a silver investigation that could lead to civil or criminal charges. SEC documents have identified the Hunts and some banks and brokerage houses as targets of that probe.

After 18 months the CFTC has yet to bring any charges against anyone in the silver incident, but new CFTC Chairman Philip Johnson has promised the agency will complete its investigation by next month. He said Thursday he had not yet seen the congressional study.

Mr. Stone disputed the charge that action by his agency in the fall of 1979 could have averted the silver crisis, saying the CFTC had only limited power to deal with market manipulations.

"Even if we got the right answer, that it is the Hunts or the government of Saudi Arabia, what do we do?" he asked.

Regan Warns Suzuki: Time Is Growing Short

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, warning that "time is growing short," appealed to Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki on Friday to take the lead in reducing Japan's record trade surplus with the United States.

With a recession putting more Americans out of work, Mr. Regan said, pressure will grow in the United States for legislation to keep out Japanese imports.

"It is inevitable that there will be cries — by the unemployed, by the business people whose factories are shutting down and by congressmen whose constituencies are being affected by this — for more protectionism in the United States," he said.

He asked Mr. Suzuki to remove tariffs on 29 categories of American goods, from beef and oranges to computers, and to halt elaborate inspection and testing requirements that effectively restrict the sale of other U.S. products, such as cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, automobiles and food additives.

Mr. Suzuki rejected the proposal to drop tariffs only on U.S. exports, saying tariff reduction must be considered for all of Japan's trading partners.

Simplified Procedures

But Mr. Regan said Mr. Suzuki promised to simplify customs procedures, adding that he was encouraged by Mr. Suzuki's attitude.

Some U.S. business executives in Tokyo were not as optimistic. But they saw as a positive step the delivery of the letter on Tuesday in which the United States formally asked Japan to eliminate tariffs and quotas on many items, and to reduce some non-tariff barriers.

The United States must be persistent and consistent, then back up its words with tough actions if necessary, or the Japanese will just stall some more," said one American can banker, who asked not to be identified.

Mr. Regan, addressing the Japan National Press Club, said Japan's trade surplus with the United States will be more than \$15 billion this year and could grow to \$20 billion next year.

"Trade is a two-way street," he said, noting that he had asked Mr. Suzuki to take personal command of reducing Japan's trading surplus "rather than let the problem fester."

Earlier Mr. Regan met with Tohru Komoto, director-general of Japan's Economic Planning

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Here are 3 per unit prices. The following are the prices. The IHT restricts the increase in

(Continued on Page II)

Arts Travel Leisure

Bernstein After 'Tristan': The Beat Goes On

by David Stevens

MUNICH — Leonard Bernstein is on the move again, geographically and through musical space. He has just completed his dream project of conducting Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," one act at a time, months apart in Munich, where it was first performed, and moved on to Paris, where after seeing his own "West Side Story" he is conducting the Orchestre National in an all-French program that will be repeated on the orchestra's forthcoming U.S. tour.

But he has also been busy composing, and among the recent results have been "Hail," for flute and orchestra, which had its premiere with Jean-Pierre Rampal in Jerusalem in May; a *Divertimento for Orchestra*, for the Boston Symphony last year, and a piano piece called "Touches," composed as a compulsory piece for competitors in the Van Cliburn piano contest and which may yet end up as one movement of a sonata. Once his four tour concerts with the Orchestre National are over, it will be back to the current project, a new opera.

"I'm not really a conductor," he says in his Munich hotel room, relaxed and expansive with the "Tristan" rehearsals behind him but still totally absorbed in Wagner. "I'm a composer who conducts. The act of conducting for me is an act of identification with the composer, an identification so close that sometimes I lose my own identity. A state of ecstasy."

"It's getting very tough, it's taking longer and longer to make the transition between composing and conducting. Composing, you are on your own watch, you eat when you want to eat, jump in the pool when you want to; for two months I don't think I missed a dawn."

"Then there is a time limit, a point when I have to be a conductor again. I have to get rid of my own notes and start absorbing other notes, becoming them. Then, when that's over, after Thanksgiving, it's a return to composition, but it will take two or three weeks to get all that out of my head and find my own notes again. Making the transition both ways shaves away five or six weeks."

But this year has been above all a "Tristan" year. Underwritten by Bavarian Radio and Television and handsomely cast, the opera has been done by Bernstein one act at a time ("All of it, no cuts of any kind") with intermissions of several months and lavish rehearsal time. The semi-staged performances were televised, and the result will also be a Philips recording. The idea was to try and marry the quality of a studio recording to the spontaneity of live performance.

The 63-year-old conductor has lived with this work since he checked it out of the public library in Newton, Mass., and read it. "I was 17, in my first year at Harvard, and the same week 'Porgy and Bess' came to Boston," he says of that momentous time. "In 1949 I conducted about two hours of 'Tristan' with two rehearsals with the Philadelphia Orches-

tra at Robin Hood Dell with Lauritz Melchior and Helen Traubel. Melchior roared it out, of course, all very approximate."

But the Munich project was Bernstein's first full "Tristan" and he is just as happy it was not in an opera house. "The whole point of Wagner's having to write 'Tristan und Isolde' was that he had been converted by reading Schopenhauer to the idea that everything must be in the score. He stopped work on the 'Ring' to do it. This is his 'simple' opera, believe it or not. It's all in the words."

"This is the central work of all music history, the hub of the wheel. All other music either fed 'Tristan' or was fed by it. I have spent my life since I first read it trying to solve it. It is incredibly prophetic, full of pre-Freudian insights, all kinds of case histories."

He opens the score that he used to prepare for the Munich project, showing how densely he had filled it with interpretive marks for the orchestra and himself. Closing it, he puts it affectionately, then plants a moist kiss on the cover.

"All this and being in 'Tristanland,'" he says with an impish smile. "It's all too much for a little American Jewish boy."

Bernstein's own opera in progress is planned as a sequel to "Trouble in Tahiti," his 1952 two-character one-acter about domestic strife in suburbia. The sequel too will be a one-act work, but "twice the length and twice the weight."

"I find the end of 'Trouble in Tahiti' heartbreaking, and this opera takes off from that, three decades further in every sense. It will be a big investigation into human relationships, with no disguises." As for the music, of which half of one scene is composed, "it couldn't have been written by anyone but an American, but it could not be done on a Broadway stage."

Bernstein, who in his lucid writings and lectures has never ceased explaining "why tonality is indispensable," sees music heading back that way after "20 years of the desert" of postwar serialism.

"It is what Keats calls 'the poetry of earth,' it's the overture series, it's in the air and we are stuck with it." Composers today seem to be looking for "some way of retrieving tonality in some original way; even the most far-out composers are finding a way to touch tonality, to have some recourse to it."

A brusque reminder that there is more than words and music involved in this "Tristan" comes with word that the tenor who was singing Tristan, Peter Hofmann, has severe laryngitis and will not be able to sing.

The room fills with assistants discussing every possible option, and Bernstein launches into a long anecdote about Artur Rodzinski — to whom the brash, newly famous young Bernstein was an assistant at the New York Philharmonic — designed to illustrate that someone who is "very angry and a little paranoid" can make himself ill.

He drops into a chair and gazes thoughtfully at the ceiling. "Schopenhauer is probably spinning in his grave," he mutters.

Leonard Bernstein conducts the Orchestre National de France at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris this weekend.



Leonard Bernstein offering a musical interlude in Paris this week.

Hunting Buried Treasure by the Book

by Susan Goodman

LONDON — Anyone seeing Fred Hancock drive out of London as dusk fell over the city this summer might have thought he was just another workman heading home to his family. He wasn't. He was a treasure hunter. And he was not on the trail of a jewel-studded golden hare buried "somewhere in the British Isles" by Kit Williams, the author-illustrator of "Masquerade," an international best-selling picture-puzzle book that, if deciphered, discloses where the hare is hidden.

As a dealer in ancient artifacts, Hancock has often tracked down and unearthed items of value, including Roman pottery rare enough to be exhibited in the British Museum. So the challenge of "Masquerade" was immediate. And obsessive. In this, Hancock is not unique. Thousands of others from all over the world have risked their savings, their marriages, their liberty (one woman spent a night in jail after climbing a fire-station fence during her explo-

to beat out the hordes of hunters who threaten to turn the scuttled isles of Britain into a sieve. But even as the excitement of the chase escalates, time may be running out. According to the book's author, a Masquerader came within 20 feet of the golden hare this summer and reportedly even closer recently. When someone hits on the correct solution, which does not require being on the spot, Kit Williams has said that, if necessary, he will provide the finder with a plane ticket to England. He has also offered to participate in the final dig. Some Masqueraders have attempted to hasten that day by pooling their information, reaching one another through newspaper advertisements.

Anthony Storr, a writer and psychiatrist who teaches at Oxford University, thinks that "Masquerade" has tapped an international hunger for mythology. "The world has become less and less mysterious," he says. "There are no more amazing countries left on which we can feast our imagination, and science has reduced our scope for fantasy. We love the magical element in fairy stories when we are young,

The spare and rather whimsical text reads like a deceptively simple fairy story. The paintings are a series of dazzling fantasies, their highly polished technique projecting a unique vision of the English countryside intriguingly overlaid with touches of Oz. Each illustration is framed by riddles, some of whose letters, notched or highlighted in red, or both, form anagrams. Although Williams has never said so, the book-jacket painting, not duplicated inside, is not believed to contain any clues.

In the beginning we are told: "To solve the hidden riddle, you must use your eyes."

"And find the hare in every picture that may point you to the prize."

The first painting shows a full moon shining on a hilly countryside. Field mice scurry among the grasses. The riddle around the picture reads: "I AM AS COLD AS EARTH, AS OLD AS EARTH, AND IN THE EARTH AM I ONE OF SIX TO EIGHT." Four highlighted letters form the anagram HARE.

Within the painting, the hare is masked as a large mound, a front paw pointing toward a

as a child and left school at 15 to enter the British Navy as a radar repairman. The teaching methods the navy used enabled him to learn quickly and, after four years in the service, he decided to become an artist, although he had never had a formal art lesson.

Self-taught, he was first noticed at an exhibition in Liverpool some years ago by the owners of the Portal Gallery in London. After the gallery gave him a fairly successful show and the use of a cottage in Gloucestershire not far from the one in which he now lives, his work came to the attention of Thomas Maschler, chairman of the publishing house Jonathan Cape. Maschler talked Williams into doing a book and for three years he painted: "All of me — everything — is in the book," he says.

He is already at work on his next book, painting with immaculate, invisible brush strokes. "It's about bees," Williams reports. "There is no treasure, but I can say that after reading it, someone will end up with something very special."

Williams himself designed and fashioned the hidden "Masquerade" hare — five and one-half inches from nose to tail — as a filigreed gold pendant set with turquoise, rubies and moonstones, with bells dangling from the animal's paws and representations of various elements from the book dangling from its back, ears and stomach. At the time, Williams, who underwrote the creation of the jewel, estimated the hare's worth at \$2,000, but because of the worldwide interest it has sparked and the legendary status it has gained, many experts believe the hare's value now could be put at \$55,000, or even higher.

As to the pendant's actual burial, Williams says that on the evening of Aug. 7, 1979, he left London by train, accompanied by Bamber Gascoigne, a well-known British television personality with impeccable credentials in academic and publishing circles, as his sole witness. Williams had chosen the spot two years earlier. "I thought of the most obvious places, and the most obvious, and chose somewhere in between the two." During the light of day, he planned on the spot a magnet with its north and south poles reversed.

Returning when the moon was full, Williams was able to pinpoint the location as soon as his compass needle turned upside down. In the still hours of the night, he buried the golden hare, encased in wax to protect the prize, and placed within an earthenware jar, shaped like a hare, bearing the inscription: "I am the keeper of the jewel of Masquerade which lies waiting safe inside me for you or Eternity." The turf, which had been placed on a plastic sheet so that the ground would appear undisturbed, was put back and dampened down with water. The hare lies, Williams says, about 14 inches below the turf — "from the tip of my hand to my elbow."

A photograph taken of the site and the interment, along with the answer to the riddle, is sealed in a safe deposit box in a British bank, just in case Williams dies accidentally. As far as Williams is aware — he has returned to the site once, alone — the hare remains beneath the turf. Waiting. But for whom? Fred Hancock, the London antiquities dealer? A Chicago lawyer? A Connecticut housewife? On the book jacket, Williams is quoted as saying it is "as likely to be found by a bright child of 10 with an understanding of language, simple mathematics and astronomy" as by anyone else.

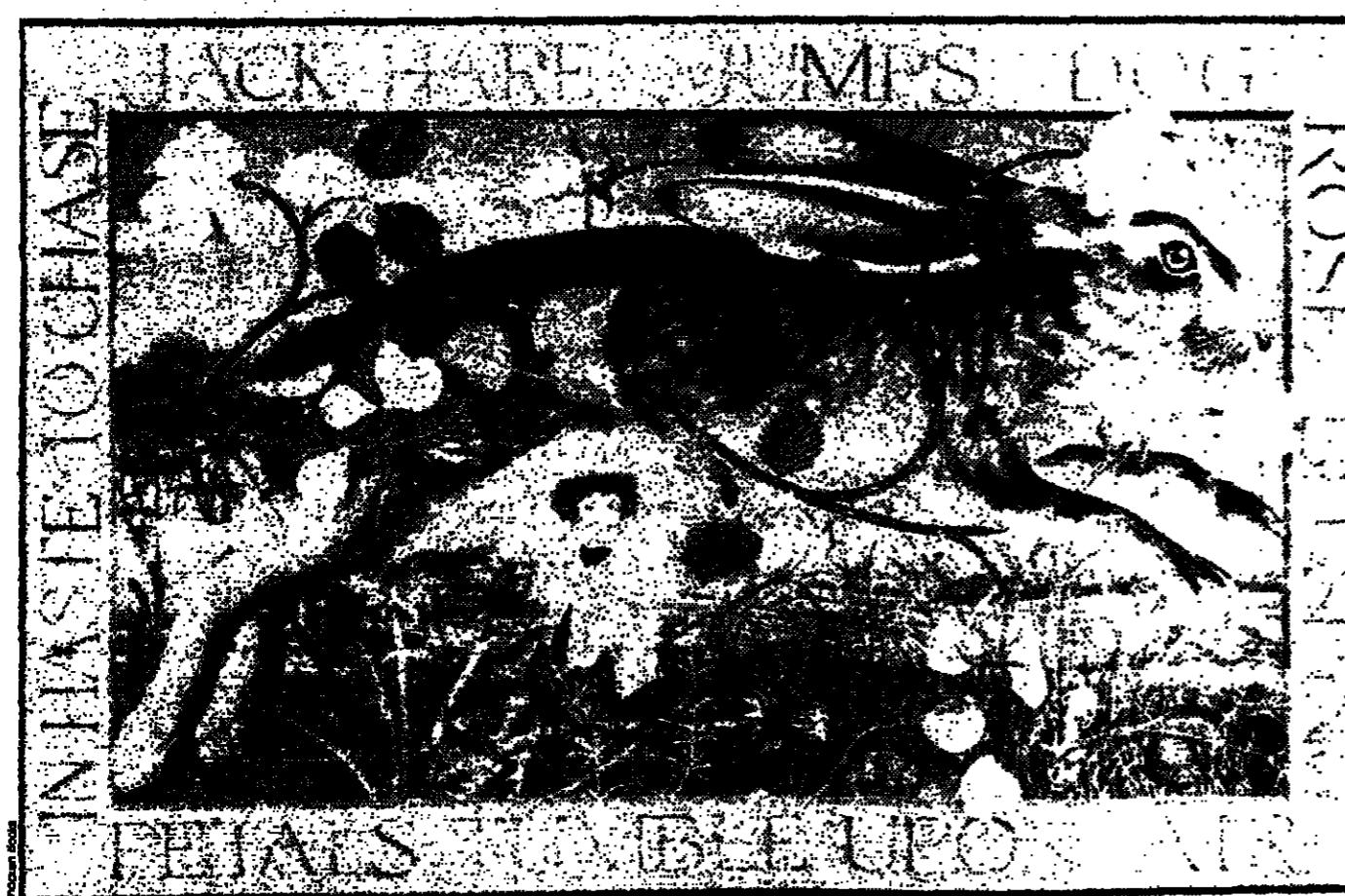
Each week, hundreds of letters enclosing maps and drawings are forwarded to Williams by his publishers. They come from villages neighboring his own and from all over Europe, the United States and Japan. He reads them all and answers about 2 percent, "often from kids, or a letter that makes me laugh and interests me in some way," he says.

The phrase "I am obsessed" recurs time and again, he finds, mostly in letters from men. Some people write frequently. "It's me again. I see now where I went wrong last time," followed by convoluted interpretations.

The intricacy of some of the solutions astonishes Williams. "They are far more complex than anything I had imagined," he says.

Among the most common "solutions" Williams receives are: Stonehenge, the Greenwich Observatory and the Hill of Tara in County Meath, Ireland. All three, he says emphatically, are incorrect.

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Every painting in "Masquerade," framed by a riddle, shows a hare.

ations) and even their lives (a man from Switzerland was almost killed climbing down a cliff in Cornwall) in active pursuit of the golden hare. Hundreds of thousands more have puzzled over the clues to its whereabouts without leaving their armchairs.

The "Masquerade" mania, which began three years ago when the original edition appeared in England, continues to spread as the book is published in additional countries. Emme Edizioni, its Italian publisher, has, with the author's permission, added a national touch by sprinkling local clues into the original illustrations and duplicating the prize. But rather than being buried — the publisher felt it would not be safe for long in the Italian soil — the hare has been placed in a bank vault now known only to a trusted notary but, eventually, to whoever follows the clues to the vault.

In the United States, interest has reached such a peak that Laker Airways has inaugurated a series of 10-day Masquerade Treasure Tours, which the airline says will continue until someone uncovers the hare. In addition to air fare and two nights in a London hotel, the tour's cost covers a car, vouchers for six nights in a choice of hotels and such pertinent extras as a shovel, maps of Britain and; Laker claims, "some further clues" from the author. So Fred Hancock will have to hurry if he is

and it seems we never really outgrow the need for it."

The allure of "Masquerade" lies, Storr believes, in its indefiniteness. In support of this, he notes a letter to the book's author by a woman who "wrote at length about it being a painter's interpretation of the Bible. It's nothing of the sort, of course. But because it is so obscure, she felt that she could project her own imaginings onto the story."

If all this sounds quaint, the pertinent statistics would seem to indicate otherwise. To date, more than 400,000 copies of the 32-page book have been sold in the British Isles and, according to Hatchards, a leading bookstore in London's Piccadilly, it "hasn't yet shown any signs of slowing down."

"Masquerade" has been translated into 11 languages, including Japanese. Soon after its publication in the United States it appeared on the New York Times' Best Seller list, where it has been, on and off, for 32 weeks. "Masquerade" is a fable in which the hare becomes enamored of the Sun and entrusts her token of affection, a golden hare pendant adorned with precious jewels, to her special messenger, Jack Hare, who must travel through earth, air, fire and water to deliver it. Along the way, the hare encounters many adventures and loses the jewel.

tree trunk and the letter "D" in "COLD." But what else is significant? Does the partially dismembered dandelion swaying among the tangled grasses tell the time?

On another page, we find a large hare sitting on a rock shaped like a frog, who is to be valued "for his wisdom." The surrounding anagrams instructs us to "RISE." On the opposite page appears a poem:

"Fifry is my first,
Nothing is my second,
Five just makes my third,
My fourth's a vowel is reckoned."

Which becomes "LOVE" after the Roman numeral "I" is substituted for 50, an "O" — zero — for "nothing," the Roman "V" for five, and "E" for the vowel of the verse.

If all this seems alarmingly obscure, take heart. Kit Williams recently said that what is really needed to solve the puzzle of "Masquerade" is "curiosity and nothing more." Asked whether, for example, deciphering astronomical signs on the sun figure's trousers requires special knowledge of the heavens, he replied, "No. It's very simple stuff."

So is, in its way, the story of the book's 35-year-old author, who lives and works in a cottage in the magically green valleys of the Cotswolds. Coming from a working-class background in Kent, he was severely dyslexic

Florence Learns One Lesson But Forgets Another

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — Fifteen years after the calamitous Florentine flood, the consensus here is that the rising of the Arno River swept in more good than harm — and that the flooding can recur.

After three days of nonstop rain, an official — and later much-criticized — decision to open floodgates upstream sent a torrent into the Arno, which peaked in the heart of Florence early in the morning of Nov. 4, 1966. Floodwaters stood 15 feet deep in Piazza Signoria, Santa Croce and Santa Trinita and even invaded the 13th-century Baptistery in front of the Duomo. With cruel symbolism, Brunelleschi's model of its cupola, Florence's landmark, was shattered.

Apart from buildings and bridges, 865 works of art were ravaged: 413 canvases, 221 oils on wood, 11 wall fresco series, 39 single frescoes, 14 groups of sculpture, 122 single sculptures, 22 wood sculptures and 23 illustrations of antique books. But today the gleaming vision of Ghiberti's restored Baptistery doors or

"In a perverse sort of way, it was better that the flood happened to Florence," says Umberto Baldini. "What resulted was a giant step forward for art restoration."

Donatello's "Maddalena" stripped to the original wood signal victory over the elements. So well did the restoration workshops that sprang up after 1966 do their job that along the old streets pushing out from the Arno, the only obvious traces of the flood are the marble, bronze or ceramic plaques indicating the level the water reached.

If the waters had peaked in any other Italian city, there would not have been the expertise at hand to deal with the damage. "In a perverse sort of way, it was better that it happened to Florence," says Umberto Baldini, head of the city's prestigious Laboratorio di Restauro della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie di Firenze, the major force in making the city a center in art restoration. "What resulted was a giant step forward for restoration."

"For years before the flood, much of the art of the early Renaissance had been rotting because of age and infestation. Experts debated endlessly whether and how Renaissance works should be restored, especially after 19th-century remodeling of 13th- and 14th-century works and their florid interpretation of early humanism. The Giotto frescoes in Santa Croce had been retrieved from their 19th-century remodeling, but that was about all."

After the flood, all the early Florentine frescoes were restored, all 3,000 square meters of them, and a new technique and philosophy of restoration were born in the process. The technique is called *intervento differenziato* and Baldini is its chief exponent.

The idea is to allow museum restoration to be visible, using a slightly different shade of the same color and leaving a bit of tracery between the restoration and the original. Gone is the 19th-century practice of improving or even imitating the original work. According to Helmut Manner Watterson, an art historian in the American Institute for Foreign Studies in Florence, the new techniques could only have been developed after conditioning by Impressionist and Cubist art.

"Restoration has an aesthetic, too, and every century it changes," she says.

"Restoration becomes a moralistic question. Whose work of art can you destroy? We think we're looking for the original and taste doesn't intervene. But it does, always. The result is that often modern restorations end up looking like sterile 20th-century art."

If floods are so predictable, why is so little being done to prevent them? The dredging and deepening of the riverbed around the Ponte Vecchio and Ponte Santa Trinita are not enough, experts agree. Florence's chief engineer says that if the Arno reached its 1966 level this month, the same flooding would occur. One only has to remember last year's comic overture when the huge steam shovels gouging the riverbed were engulfed and ruined when the rains came.

Restaurant review

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — Nov. 24: Austrian Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Philippe Entremont conductor (Haydn). Nov. 25: Walter Klem piano (Schubert). Nov. 23: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gerd Albrecht conductor (R. Strauss). Nov. 23: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Kapellmeister Fröhlich de Buron conductor (Dvorak, Lalo, de Falla). Nov. 22: "The Valkyrie," Nov. 23 and 27; "The Capulets and the Montagues," Nov. 25; "Lucia di Lammermoor," Nov. 22.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Brussels National Opera (tel: 218.1201) — Nov. 21: "Don Carlo," "Cirque Royal" (tel: 218.20.15) — Nov. 21: "Requiem" (Verdi).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Aldeburgh Theatre (tel: 336.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company, Nov. 21-25: "Richard III," Nov. 26-Dec. 1: "The Merchant of Venice," "Cambridge Theatre" (tel: 836.60.56) — Nov. 24-Dec. 5: Comedian Billy Connolly. Nov. 21: "Coburg" (tel: 836.31.61) — English National Opera, Nov. 21 and 26: "Louise," Nov. 24 and 27: "The Seven Deadly Sins/Les Mamelles de Tiresias," Nov. 25: "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Hayward Gallery) (tel: 928.31.44) — To Jan. 31: "Lutynes," works by the architect Sir Edwin Lutynes, and "Late Sickett" paintings 1927-1942. Nov. 20: "Museum of London Road" — To April 30: "The Dolmetsch Collection of Musical Instruments." Nov. 22: Hotel Russell, Russell Square — Nov. 22: Antiques Fair. Nov. 23: "The Great Japan Exhibition." Nov. 23: Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Nov. 24: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Penderecki, Mozart). Nov. 21: "Sister's Wells Theater" (tel: 837.16.72) — Nov. 22: "Death of a Salesman" (Duerer Company). Nov. 21: "Death and Death" (Robert Cohen choreographer). Nov. 24-28: "Songs and Dances," "Death and the Maiden," "Troy Game," "Robert North choreographer." Nov. 21: Royal Drury Lane (tel: 836.81.08) — Nov. 23: Royal Variety Performance. Nov. 21: "Splendours of the Gongora," exhibition. Nov. 21: "Albert Museum" — To Jan. 31: "Splendours of the Gongora," exhibition. Nov. 21: "Swingmore Hall" (tel: 935.21.41) — Nov. 21: Nash Ensemble, Felicity Palmer (Mozart, Prokofiev). Nov. 21: STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789.29.22.71) — Nov. 21 and 24: "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Nov. 21, 25 and 26: "The Winter's Tale," Nov. 23,

26 and 27: "All's Well That Ends Well."

FRANCE

BORDEAUX, Sigma 17 (tel: 56.44.07.25) — Nov. 21: "Relative Calm" (Gibson/Wilson), Lucinda Childs. LYON, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 860.37.13) — Nov. 24: Francois Duplech piano.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall, Theatre (tel: 26.15.84) — To Nov. 24: "Qiao Feng" (Cantonese drama by Cha), Concert Hall — Nov. 21-22: Hong Kong Chinese Opera, Teatro Margherita (tel: 58.93.29) — Nov. 25: Alex Weissenberg piano.

ITALY

by Chu Honsum, Nov. 26-Dec. 6: "Paintings by Cheng Ka Chiu" and "Italian Stage Design."

GENOA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 58.93.29) — Nov. 25: Alex Weissenberg piano.

TRISTE, Teatro Comunale — Nov. 21: "Nabucco" (Verdi), Nov. 22 and 25: "The Valkyrie."

JAPAN

TOKYO National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.51.31) — To Nov. 29: "Emil Nolde" exhibition.

Suntory Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.75) — To Nov. 29: "Glassware Masterpieces from Europe and America."

Toranomon Hall (tel: 580.12.51) — Nov. 21: "Hansel and Gretel," Tokyo Chamber Opera Theatre, Saga Ballet.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Centrum Bellevue — Nov. 28: "Upside Down at the Bottom of the World," based on the life of D. H. Lawrence, English Speaking Theatre.

Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Nov. 22-26: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Carlo Davis conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Bruckner, Stravinsky). Nov. 27-28: Amsterdam Philharmonic, Emil Telokarz conductor, Ronald Brautigam piano (Schumann, Franck, Poncel).

Stadschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — Nov. 21: Dutch National Ballet, including "Sonata di Scarlatti," "Suzanne" and "Frigi Tangos."

Stedelijk Museum, Paulus Potterstraat — To Jan. 3: "Henri Cartier-Bresson." Rijksmuseum — To Dec. 13: "Italian Drawings from the 15th-16th Centuries."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Philharmonie — Nov. 21-22: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor. The Berlin Brandenburg (Baroque Ensemble), Nov. 23: "Contemporary Indian Art." To Nov. 29: Marble Sculptures

OFF SPECIAL INTEREST

FESTIVAL D'AUTOMNE

IN PARIS

•Maison de la Danse — Nov. 21-22: Joyce Trisler Dance Company.

METZ, To Nov. 22: "Rencontres Internationales de Musique Contemporaine" (tel: 8/775.14.88) — Nov. 21: Lége Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Boulez conductor, Jacqueline Médrano piano, Richard Pierné violin (French pieces of Scarlatti). Nov. 23: "Musique à l'heure d'aujourd'hui" — To Jan. 3: "Henri Carter-Bresson." Rijksmuseum — To Dec. 13: "Italian Drawings from the 15th-16th Centuries."

PARIS, Festival d'Automne (tel: 296.12.27) — Includes: Centre Georges Pompidou — To Nov. 22: Dana Reitz Dance Company. To Nov. 23: "American Television," with films and debates on its originality, public relations, types of production, etc.

•Globe-Institut, 17 av. d'Iena, Paris 16. To Dec. 18: "Felix H. Man," exhibition.

•Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires — Through February: "Mexico: Yesterday and Today."

•Théâtre des Champs-Élysées — Nov. 21: French National Orchestra, Leonid Bernstein conductor (Saint-Saëns, Franck).

•Théâtre de l'Union (tel: 246.65.50) —

ITALY

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Restaurant review

Out Into the Countryside for the Day

by Patricia Wells

BARIZON, France — Before the last leaf falls and autumn turns to winter, there's still time for leisurely day trips outside Paris, visiting museums or chateaus or simply take in a relaxed Saturday or Sunday lunch.

A trip to the Hôtel du Bas-Breton, just 55 kilometers (35 miles) southeast of Paris, makes one realize again the remarkably restorative benefits of abandoning urban life for the unmarked pace of the country, even if only for a few hours.

Both the village of Barbizon and the Hôtel du Bas-Breton hold a special charm. Some how the village — home to Corot and Millet, the painters of sentimental landscapes of the Barbizon school — and the hotel-restaurant — the house where Robert Louis Stevenson lived and wrote — have managed to retain a rather remote, undiscovered quality.

To reach the restaurant you fortunately have to wander through the lodge-like front room of the hotel, where guests retire in front of the fire, knitting or reading or warming themselves with a glass of ancient Calvados or Armagnac.

The dining room is a large and pleasant glazed-in affair, with another huge fireplace. Service is attentive and professional and, at least at the one recent meal, almost every dish stood out simply because ingredients used were remarkably fresh. In season, the greens and herbs and flowers come directly from the sparsely garden on the property.

The menu is large and varied, offering a French cuisine that's neither totally classic nor bizarre nouvelle.

Begin with the *petites escalopes de foie gras chaud aux épinards*, or slightly wilted, warm spinach leaves topped with several quickly seared slices of foie gras.

The restaurant offers a good assortment of game dishes at the moment, and another good entrée is the *pâté chaud de grousse*, a rich, warm and mildly gamey Scottish grouse pâté wrapped in pastry and bathed in clear brown sauce. The *gâteau de broches et homard* is a classically made mousse of pâté and lobster, though to my taste too heavy a starter.

Fish selections are imaginatively blended

with herbs and vegetables, including *goujons de bar au basilic* and *sole braisée aux girolles*. The *Scallop à l'oseille* arrives as nice thick chunks of that firm-fleshed, flavorful white fish, surrounded by a tangy sorrel sauce.

Main courses were decent, though less exciting than the entrées. The *canard sauvage* tasted not the least bit wild and only faintly reminiscent of duck, and though ordered rare, came rather well done. The duck was served with a teriyaki glaze.

Desserts are largely limited to soufflés, sorbets and ice cream, and while the hazelnut soufflé sounded like a wonderful idea, it was so sweet that the hazelnut intensity never surfaced. Sugar and alcohol also overpowered the raspberry soufflé, served with a fresh fruit coulis.

The Bas-Breton experience is relatively expensive, particularly if you select game dishes, which can cost as much as 160 francs. Choosing more moderately priced items, a meal for two, with wine, will cost about 550 francs, or \$50 per person.

A Saturday lunch at L'Hostellerie du Château, about 100 kilometers (70 miles) east of Paris in the heart of Champagne country, is a pleasant experience any time of the year.

You can't help but feel a little special here, sitting in the baronial splendor of this 19th-century château in the town of Fère-en-Tardenois. Take a window seat in the richly paneled dining room, where on one side you'll have a view of newly plowed, slightly rolling hills, on the other a view of the formal château gardens. Pink damask tablecloths and a single pink rose floating in a crystal bowl add a romantic, elegant touch. Service here is properly attentive, but if you want to be left alone with your companion, there's no one here to press.

L'Hostellerie du Château does, however, suffer from many of the problems shared by the more-elegant French country restaurants. The piped organ music does nothing to soothe diners and many of the dishes offered here are beyond the skills of the talented, though overly ambitious, kitchen staff.

Second Thoughts on Paternity Leave

by Birgit Lofgren

STOCKHOLM — The number of Swedish men who chose to stay home with a new baby on paid paternity leave was never large, but seven years into this country's pioneering program, the number is still impressive. At the same time, the concept is coming under increasing criticism by some industrialists and government officials.

In 1974, when the program started, 2 percent of new fathers chose to stay home with their children, and then for an average of just 26 days. The number peaked at 12.3 percent in 1977, but last year it had declined to 10 percent of all new fathers, who took an average of 42 days' leave.

Swedish law permits either parent to take 12 months' leave — divided between the parents as they wish — after a baby is born; the father is entitled then to an additional 10 days off. During the first nine months of leave, the parent gets the regular sickness allowance, or 90 percent of her or his income. The remaining

three months carry a minimum sickness benefit, now 37 kronor (less than \$7) a day. The program also allows up to 6 months of the 12 months' leave to be taken any time before the child's eighth birthday.

The Conservative government now in office is clearly not enthusiastic about the experiment begun by a Social Democratic government. Recommending that legislation be reviewed, Industry Minister Nils Asling says: "It has become far too easy to get time off from work to take care of children or to study."

In another criticism, Björn Wahlstrom, an executive of the SSAB steel group, writes in a pamphlet for the industrial federation that paternity leave is economically unsound. "It is a pure waste that good resources, at a time when they are most needed, should stay home and busy themselves with babies," he complains.

They were answered by Equality Minister Karin Andersson, who charges that Asling and others "take a tight economic situation as an excuse to went old-fashioned views on the role of the sexes."

Beyond this furor, recent studies assert that

those men who do stay home still turn over most of the responsibility to the mother when paternity leave ends. Half of the fathers in one study report that taking care of a baby is harder than they had imagined. And as soon as they went back to work, their household role dwindled to "helping" their wives, the study finds.

A study by Philip Hwang, a Göteborg University psychologist, confirms that paternity leave does not particularly affect the traditional roles of parents. The mother still gives the child more tenderness and nursing care while the typical father-child contact is of a more sporadic and active nature, best illustrated, Hwang says, by the father holding the baby in his arms, making it laugh.

Finally, a Stockholm University study reveals that a majority of men on paternity leave, holding jobs ranging from stockroom workers to department heads, visited their offices — unnoticed and without extra pay — to tend to their work a couple of evenings or afternoons a week.

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The art market

Aztec Ritual in All Its Gory Glory

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — On Feb. 23, 1978, workers digging a trench for electric cables in Mexico City came upon a colossal circular sculpture in low relief. The archaeological services were called in, and, two days later, they started work on the site.

What had been discovered was a component of the principal temple of ancient Mexico, which the conquering Spaniards razed and covered with rubble, along with all the other buildings of the Aztec city, before building a new city on top of the old, and a cathedral not far from the site of the "Templo Mayor" — the temple of Huitzilopochtli.

The find turned out to be an important archaeological event and the great low relief a representation of the body of Coyolxauhqui (pronounced *Coyol-sha-ouki*), Huitzilopochtli's sister and leader of a coalition against him. The temple was subsequently entirely cleared and 95 items from that site — impressive in number and in quality, (plus 10 outstanding pieces from the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico and 50 paintings by contemporary artists, not all Mexican) are on view at the Petit Palais (to Feb. 28) under the title "Mexico of Yesterday and Today."

The enormous Coyolxauhqui stone could not be moved to Paris, but a very reasonable facsimile is on view. According to the Aztec myth, Huitzilopochtli's mother was sweeping outside when a ball of down came to rest on her. She put it in her bosom and became pregnant. Her 400 children then became indignant because she had disgraced herself and decided to kill her. They came to her on a hill, Coyolxauhqui in the lead, but Huitzilopochtli emerged from his mother's womb, armed himself, slew his sister and threw her decapitated body down the slope. Then he routed the 399 others.

Aztec ritual, as the temple shows, reenacted this story endlessly. The temple is shaped like

a hill with a flight of steep steps leading up to it. Huitzilopochtli's statue stood at the top (his statue has not been found) and his sister's at the foot. At the top of the temple, the event was reenacted by priests who killed and decapitated human victims, and sent their bodies rolling down the steps.

Also to be seen at the Petit Palais (to Jan. 3), is a selection of more than 300 often sumptuous items from the Musée d'Art Religieux et Mosan in Liège, Belgium. The show could almost be considered an annex to the big Gothic show at the Grand Palais, some of its finest pieces dating from that period, but it also includes items that reach well into the 19th century.

The American artist Joseph Cornell is being honored by a show at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 avenue du President Wilson, Paris 16, to Dec. 6), but he was so essentially an intimate and private artist that our perception of his work tends to be rather distorted by the mere fact of seeing it in a museum.

In 1931, Cornell discovered some Max Ernst collages in a Madison Avenue gallery and this incited him to try his hand in the same medium. In fact the next year he was himself taking part in a Surrealist show in the same gallery, Julian Levy.

But it was not long before Cornell developed his own favored medium: boxes in which objects were assembled and displayed or concealed. Seeing these boxes presented here today, one must, I believe, bear in mind his sedentary, celibate life. The boxes then turn out to be the record of journeys and adventures of fantasy, or the record of dreams that were, in a sense, their own fulfillment.

Cornell was clearly attracted by the pathos of the small and valuable objects that he ensconced in his boxes. He also looked for the mark of time and was himself very resourceful when it came to giving his work the patina of age —



Mexican ceremonial knife, or tecpail.

he would leave some boxes out in the sun and rain, or bake them in the oven until the paint cracked and mellowed.

Many of the boxes are intentionally enigmatic; others have a story attached. The French writer André Pieyre de Mandiargues rather aptly compares Cornell to Lewis Carroll. Both, he remarks, kept a child's sense of play and admitted that they felt more at ease with children than with adults.

Mingled Signs of Life in France

by Sourou Melikian

PARIS — The French art market has just faced its first serious test since the turmoil created by the projected wealth tax and other governmental measures. A two-day sale at Drouot this week, conducted by Raymond de Nicoty, left a clear verdict: The market is still alive but the fears aroused two weeks ago are taking their toll.

The sale, which focused on French decorative art from the Bensimon estate, was difficult to handle. The late Maurice Bensimon ran the Bensimon Gallery at 20 rue Royale in Paris with his elder brother, Gaston, for the last 50 years or so. There was hardly a piece of furniture in the auction that was not already known to the trade. And, on the whole, these were not the best: They looked too much like the leftovers of a dealer's stock.

The image of Louis XIV and Louis XV interior decoration projected by the Drouot viewing before the sale was one of enormous, fat furniture that would discourage the most willing beginner. A surprising number of pieces turned out to have something wrong.

Given those handicaps, the auctioneer did a splendid job. The catalog almost looked alluring. It was not the auctioneer's fault if his experts on furniture and objets d'art, Olivier Le Fuell and Jean-Marie Pragnon, felt bound in honor — and rightly so — to point out a few peccadilles here and there. A large kingwood armoire with ormolu mounts would have been fine if it had not been for the Chinese lacquer panels that, we were informed, had been set into the door frame at a later date. (The ungainly cupboard nonetheless went up to 212,870 francs, or about \$38,000). A set of four Louis XIV armchairs was admirably carved —

but the upper part of the seat had been made up. (This, again, did not prevent the armchairs from zooming up to 178,770 francs.)

Apparently severe, the experts may, in fact, have been too lenient. One dealer assured this reporter that the ormolu mounts of a Chinese 17th-century winejar of cylindrical shape were phony. If confirmed, this would make the staggering price of 660,570 francs positively

2.5 million francs according to a reliable source — and the presale estimate. Third, there was a certain lack of enthusiasm perceptible at the sale. Given the intensive advertising campaign that preceded the auction and resulted in the huge room being crammed, this cannot be blamed on salesmanship. It means that the French have become reticent.

Yet, there were occasional outbursts. One of those took place in the second part of the sale, devoted to Old Master paintings. A small composition bordering on kitsch, done by Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres in 1832 while he was going through his phase of Medieval Revivalism — the work is called "The Sword of Henry IV" — went up to a phenomenal 963,770 francs, or was "preempted" by the French National Museum Agency.

In striking contrast, a large, impressive scene by Murillo, "San Salvador de Hora and the Inquisitor of Aragon," was impulsive. A small restoration in an unimportant area of the painting and some cracks in the paint surface that will eventually necessitate retouching, do not seem to justify the low price — 2,090,570 francs paid by a Paris dealer on behalf of a Gastad-based U.S. buyer. It is probably worth twice as much on the international market. It is impossible to recall a Murillo of comparable size and importance being offered at auction anywhere in the last 20 years or so.

True, a Paris sale focusing on decorative art is hardly the place to sell such a work. That, rather than the mood of Parisian buyers, is the basic reason for the Murillo semi-failure.

Apart from providing a test of the French inner market, the two-day sale also shows that not all Paris auctioneers have fully mastered the art of selling international market masterpieces.

Stockholm Comes to Brussels

by Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS — Rauschenberg's shaggy sheep encircled by an automobile tire, César's huge, tongue-shaped spill of plastic the color of ox-blood tipped from a bucket, Dine's black tools in a black landscape, Segal's ghost-colored man mounting a rusty bicycle help set the pace of an exciting and briskly marshaled exhibition from the far north, the Stockholm Museum of Modern Art in Brussels, Palais des Beaux Arts, to Dec. 27.

The Swedish museum, directed by Pontus Hulten before he moved on to the Pompidou Center in Paris, could serve as a model for all small- or medium-sized countries strapped for money to spend on art, and a generous exhibition on loan from that museum is currently providing an exhilarating course in contemporary art here. Brussels is in the miserable situation of having no modern art museum yet, although one is being built; even when the collectors emerge from storage, there are lacunae the size of black holes in space in the international creativity area.

The Palais des Beaux Arts itself has no permanent collection, but initiates and sponsors temporary art shows, and when Karl Gierlandt, its director, met Hulten in Paris their joint fascination with all aspects of contemporary art led to the imaginative gesture of a loan from one capital to another.

Ole Granath, the curator of the Stockholm Museum, looked on the invitation from Brussels as a stimulating challenge in sorting out what to show, and why. He finally settled for an overview of the Stockholm Museum's evolution since its inception in 1958. Most of the emphasis is on the 1960s and 1970s on both sides of the Atlantic, but a 1914 painting by De Chirico, a clear signpost to surrealism, and a Marcel Duchamp original, launching the idea of a banal object as a basis for art, are there as background history.

The French artist Arman was among many who converted utili-



Eva Aeppli's "The Table" (1967), from Stockholm's Museum of Modern Art.

tarian objects into art, and his collage of enamel coffee pots, jugs and a large kettle forms part of a "cozy kitchen" corner, faithfully recreated after a room in the Stockholm Museum, together with Daniel Spoerri's crowded shelves of herbs and spices; three wooden chairs, each with one leg missing and partly replaced by a tiny cactus in a pot; César's overturned bucket and a mouthwatering magnificence of fresh fruit, lush vegetables, cans, bottles, jars, packets and succulent meats, all tightly and brightly packed into a vast painting called "Foodscape" by the Icelandic artist Eirik. "It's all exactly like my kitchen," said a surprised young visitor who had just moved into an old house, long neglected. "Except for the food, that is."

Not normally denizens of anyone's homey kitchen are the row of 13 textile figures at a plain board table, grimacing hooded skull atop the central form, presumably a three-dimensional allusion to the historic Last Supper painting freshly adapted to a wholly contemporary vision. Heads are constructed from strands of wool tightened over, and hiding, the sculpted bases, each with its separate expression of frowning concentration, vacant grin, haughtiness and sly nuttiness, each with long-fingered, supple hands made from padded nylon, each in a floor-length robe of different color. This commanding piece, by the Swiss sculptor Eva Aeppli, was constructed in 1967 and acquired for the museum with fanfared flair less than two years later.

Every section of the show has its touch of drama. Conceptual work includes Kienholz's "Psychiatric Hospital" construction — a cell with bunk beds, bedpan on the floor, table, two recumbent figures, one outlined in neon, its head a bowl of live and lithe swimming fish. On the wall nearby is Kienholz's text recounting his concept

of an old man, badly beaten, locked into his cell with his hands and his inner turmoil.

Homegrown Swedish art holds its place well, giving a useful insight to a public unfamiliar with it.

If the constructions and objects seem to loom largest, it's because these are not often assembled here on this scale. Paintings, by no means eclipsed, include Francis Bacon's double portrait of Lucien Freud and Frank Auerbach, a fine Picabia, a famous Magritte of boots with real toes, Yves Klein's special blue compositions, a typically intriguing Henri Michaux "Mescaline Painting," an early Miró, a Lichtenstein drawing. The great "classics" of modern art by Picasso, Braque, Mondrian and others, owned by the museum, stayed home, partly for financial reasons.

The selection is so prodigal as it is that it seems a marvel a museum can deprive itself of so much and still stay open for business back home.

Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — By coincidence, both Agnew's, 43 Old Bond Street, fine art dealers for the last 164 years, and Roy Miles, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, who celebrated his first decade in the trade

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PRO

Lakers Fire Coach; Johnson Satisfied

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Saying he was reacting as a fan, Jerry Buss, owner of the Los Angeles Lakers, dismissed Paul Westhead as coach one day after Earvin (Magic) Johnson, the Lakers' star guard, shocked the basketball team by asking to be traded.

Pat Riley, Westhead's assistant, was appointed interim coach, but Jerry West was named to assist him with the offense.

"I have appointed Jerry West as offensive coach for the Lakers," Buss said Thursday at a hastily called news conference. "I did not specifically make someone else the assistant coach."

Buss insisted his decision had nothing to do with the outburst Wednesday night by Johnson, who said after a game in Salt Lake City that he wanted to be traded because of differences with Westhead.

Unhappy With Offense

Johnson, in the first year of an unpreceded \$25-million, 25-year guaranteed contract claimed the game was "no longer any fun" and blamed a new offense installed by Westhead.

"This decision started after the first or second game and reached these proportions sometime in the last few days."

"I feel I have a responsibility to give the fans of Los Angeles a very exciting brand of basketball. I feel that the exciting brand of basketball has been missing."

"What I want to see is a fluid motion on the floor. I enjoyed showtime, as it used to be called. I want to see it again."

The new Westhead offense was complicated, with more picks and moves, and allowed for little free-throwing, one of the strongest parts of Johnson's game.

Westhead, 42, was in the second year of a four-year contract which, including bonuses, was worth an estimated \$1.1 million. He has been offered an executive position in one of Buss's other companies but has made no commitment.

Westhead said Friday that he was not aware his job was in jeopardy, and that he did not know if Johnson's criticism of his coaching was a factor in his dismissal.

"In my case, I did the job to the best of my ability," he said. "I have no grudge against anyone in this organization."

Asked if anyone could coach players with multiyear, multimillion-dollar contracts, Westhead replied: "Well, I thought I could. I thought I was. I don't think it's an impossible situation. I think the players I had here in Los Angeles are talented professional people who work hard and will win."

Buss said he already had decided last Sunday, before the Lakers' game against Indiana, to fire Westhead but that he had been persuaded to postpone the action by the Lakers' general manager, Bill Sharman, and by West, who until Thursday was a special consultant to the team.

The timing was very unfortunate, said Buss, who added that he would have fired Westhead within a week even if Johnson had not spoken out.

Westhead came to the Lakers before the 1979-80 season as an assistant coach but took over the team after 13 games, when Jack McKinney was seriously injured in a bicycle accident.

"It's ridiculous on the part of the Los Angeles organization," McKinney, now coaching the Indiana Pacers, said by telephone after

learning that Westhead had been dismissed.

He implied that the Laker players seemed to be running the club and that the organization was without direction. "I'm upset with the situation out there," McKinney said. "The guy [Westhead] was a champion for them."

When Westhead officially became head coach in May, 1980, after the Lakers won the world championship, Buss called him "the best coach in the world."

Eighteen months later, although Westhead had the best winning percentage among active National Basketball Association coaches with 112 victories in less than two seasons, Buss no longer was so enthusiastic about him, not so much because of substance but because of style.

No Criticism Intended

"It was obviously a difficult decision for us," Buss said. "It is in no way intended to criticize anybody. However, after experiencing the excitement of the Lakers and the particular brand of basketball I have grown accustomed to, I have been very disappointed in not seeing that exciting team of two years ago."

"This decision started after the first or second game and reached these proportions sometime in the last few days."

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TRADED — The Philadelphia Phillies have acquired catcher Bo Diaz, pictured, from the Cleveland Indians in a three-way baseball trade. The Phillies sent Lomme Smith to the Indians, who traded Smith to the Cardinals for pitchers Larry Sorenson and Silvio Martinez. Diaz, 28, is coming off his best season in the majors. He batted .313 with seven home runs and 38 RBIs in 63 games. His lifetime average in four major league baseball seasons is .253.

Vadnais on Verge of Joining NHL 1,000 Club

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As a New York Ranger, Carol Vadnais is different for a number of reasons.

• At 36, he is the oldest Ranger. • By conservative haberdasher standards, his vested pinstripes make him the best-dressed.

• He is the only smoker of cigars — long, fat, \$2 zeppepins, donovan in a hotel lobby, provocative on a bus.

• He is the team's only native speaker of French and its only known collector of oil paintings.

• He is also the slowest Ranger on ice — the defenseman who nearly lost his job two months ago, partly because younger, faster defensemen were available and partly because Coach Herb Brooks doubted Vadnais' dedication to what Brooks calls the work ethic.

But while nobody but Vadnais seemed to be watching, the black-haired, packish veteran was racing on an achievement that few of his teammates, or other players around the National Hockey League, are likely to match soon.

Rare Company

On Saturday, Vadnais should become the 46th player in the 65-year-old league to play in 1,000 games. Only two other active players — Dave Keon of Hartford and Gary Unger of Edmonton — have done that, and only two others still have a chance to play their 1,000th games this season. Jean Pronovost of Washington and Bobby Clarke of Philadelphia.

"I don't have any records, but not many guys play that many games," he said over lunch recent-

Quarterback Injuries Plague 3 NFL Contenders

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There will be two or possibly three changes of quarterbacks in the National Football League on Sunday because of injuries. Such late-season switches at football's most important position for teams with playoff possibilities are troublesome but unavoidable in these cases.

Steve DeBerg will replace Craig Morton for the Denver Broncos, who play Cincinnati in a key game between two divisional first-place teams of the American Conference.

The Giants, who are in the post-season playoff picture in spite of their 5-6 record, will finish the campaign with Scott Brunner at quarterback as they did last year after Phil Simms was hurt. The Jets are unsure about the status of Richard Todd, who has a fractured rib, and also of the reserve, Pat Ryan, who is hobbling on a sprained ankle.

That means the Jets may have to rely on a rookie, Kyle Grossart, who joined the team this week in their big game here against Miami. The Dolphins lead the Jets by 1 1/2 in the American Conference.

The Giants, who play the Eagles in Philadelphia, are four games behind the first-place Eagles but have the same record as six other National Conference teams. All seven are contenders for the NFC's second and last wild-card berth in the playoffs.

Previews of all games (records in parentheses, betting lines from Harrah's Reno Race and Sports Book) follow:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Miami (7-3-1) at Jets (6-4-1) — The Dolphins, too, have a quarter-

back quandary. David Woodley, their regular, had to be relieved by Don Strock in a 16-point loss to Oakland last Sunday. Woodley will start. The Jets are proving weekly that the best defense is a strong pass rush. Betting line: Jets by 2 1/2.

Denver (8-3) at Cincinnati (8-3)

— DeBerg, whom the Broncos obtained from San Francisco as the season began, had played very little until replacing Morton last Sunday. The Broncos won with him and with their strong defense, trouncing Tampa Bay, 24-7. Everything has come together for the Bengals. Betting line: Cincinnati by 4.

New England (2-9) at Buffalo (6-5)

— The Bills are bottom with a 24-0 loss to St. Louis and the Jets went by them in the standings. It will be a coaching test to rally this team now for a playoff push. Steve Grogan is out for two weeks so Matt Cavanaugh returns as the Patriots' quarterback. In Tony Colpoys, they have an outstanding rookie running back. Betting line: Buffalo by 9 1/2.

San Francisco (8-3) at Los Angeles (5-6)

— The Chargers are going down and the Raiders are coming up. San Diego did some housecleaning this week by releasing John Brooks, a defensive end, and Billy Brooks, a receiver. Betting line: Oakland by 2 1/2.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Giants (5-6) at Philadelphia (9-2)

— Although Brunner has proven to be a capable quarterback, the Giants cannot expect to do much on offense. It is possible that the Eagles will run twice as many plays and have the ball twice as long. Betting line: Philadelphia by 9 points.

Seattle (4-7) at Kansas City (7-4)

— The Seahawks, who had been averaging 15 points a game, scored 44 against the Chargers, who have beaten Kansas City twice. But the Chiefs have Art Still, one of the best back at defensive end and a likely playoff team. Betting line: Kansas City by 7.

Pittsburgh (6-5) at Cleveland (5-6)

— Both teams achieved important victories last weekend to remain in the playoff picture and each has one game ahead against the Bengals. The Steelers beat the Browns, 13-7. The Browns' Brian Sipe will miss his best receiver, Dave Logan, who is still questionable. Betting line: Cleveland by 2.

Ottawa (4-7) at Montreal (7-4)

— The Senators, who had been averaging 15 points a game, scored 44 against the Chargers, who have beaten Kansas City twice. But the Chiefs have Art Still, one of the best back at defensive end and a likely playoff team. Betting line: Kansas City by 7.

Montreal (5-6) at Houston (5-6)

— Led by quarterback Warren Moon, the Edmonton Eskimos were considered slight favorites to win an unprecedented fourth consecutive Grey Cup on Sunday. As the Canadian Football League's championship game, the Grey Cup contest will pit the Eskimos against the Ottawa Rough Riders.

While the Eskimos waltzed through the regular season with a 14-1 record, winning the Western Division easily, the Rough Riders struggled to a 5-11 mark, finishing second in the East behind the Hamilton Tiger-Cats.

But Ottawa escaped with a 20-16 victory over the Montreal Alouettes in the East Division semifinals, then upset the Ticats, 17-13, to qualify for the Grey Cup. Edmonton staved off an upset bid by the British Columbia Lions, 22-16, for the Western spot in the championship game.

Ottawa holds a 14-7-1 edge in head-to-head meetings with Edmonton. Although the Eskimos won both encounters this year, 47-21 and 24-6, in 1960 and 1974 — with Ottawa coming out on top both times.

Edmonton linebacker Dan Kepley, meanwhile, won the Schenley Award Thursday night as the Outstanding Defensive Player for the second straight year. Other Schenley Award winners were linebacker Vince Goldsmith of Saskatchewan, Outstanding Rookie, guard Larry Butler of Winnipeg, Outstanding Offensive Lineman, and wide receiver Joe Poliwak of Winnipeg, Outstanding Canadian.

White (6-7) at Baltimore (1-10)

— There are many faults among the Colts, not the least of which is the one between the owner, Robert Irsay, and the quarterback, Bert Jones. With a new quarterback, Neil Lomax, in the lineup the Cardinals turned to a running game in upset of Buffalo. They also have upset the Cowboys and the Vikings. Betting line: St. Louis by 1.

on defense, are questionable. Betting line: Dallas by 7.

Detroit (5-6) at Chicago (3-8)

The Lions have lost every road game this season. Vince Evans' disappointing season has hurt the Bears badly. Betting line: Detroit by 3 1/2.

Minnesota (7-4) at Atlanta (5-6)

— The Vikings never cease to amaze. Their leading receivers on a pass-oriented team are a running back, Ted Brown, and a tight end, Joe Senter, rather than Ahmad Rashad and Sammy White. The Falcons have been the favored team in every game but one in this disappointing season, and they have lost six of their last eight. Betting line: Atlanta by 4. (Monday night)

Green Bay (5-6) at Tampa Bay (5-6)

— For the players, at least, this is a big game. Betting line: Tampa Bay by 3.

INTERCONFERENCE

New Orleans (3-8) at Houston (5-6)

The Saints' George Rogers, who is a lot like him, has out-gained the Oilers' Eric Campbell, 1,137 yards to 1,110. Eight days after he helped lead a come-from-behind victory, their first in a month, the Oilers dropped John Reaven, the veteran quarterback. They plan to activate Gifford Nielsen, the hope for the future, but will start Ken Stabler. Betting line: Houston by 6.

St. Louis (4-7) at Baltimore (1-10)

— There are many faults among the Colts, not the least of which is the one between the owner, Robert Irsay, and the quarterback, Bert Jones. With a new quarterback, Neil Lomax, in the lineup the Cardinals turned to a running game in upset of Buffalo. They also have upset the Cowboys and the Vikings. Betting line: St. Louis by 1.

Captain of All Blacks Bids Adieu to Europe

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Graham Mourie, who has the best record in Europe of any New Zealand captain in 76 years of rugby touring, plays his final test match in Europe when the All Blacks meet France here Saturday. His farewell is a factor among several that are expected to favor high-quality football.

Australia and New Zealand play simultaneous test matches in Europe for the first time Saturday. The Wallabies, who have been losing much more often in provincial matches than Southern Hemisphere squads are accustomed to doing, meet Ireland in Dublin in the first test of their three-month tour of the British Isles.

Symbolic Site

New Zealand won the first test of its current tour, 13-9, last Saturday in Toulouse. That was the tenth consecutive All Black test victory in Europe since Mourie's unique series began on Nov. 19, 1977, at the place where it now ends, the Parc des Princes.

In 1978, All Blacks led by Mourie returned to beat Ireland, Wales, England and Scotland, in the first British Isles grand slam ever achieved by New Zealand. On shorter tours, Mourie's men beat Scotland and England in 1979 and trounced Wales, 23-3, in 1980. Since last month they have beaten Romania and France.

With no further New Zealand tours expected to the old countries before 1984 at the soonest, Mourie, who is 29, will be taking leave when his squad sets out Monday for home via Singapore.

In the seven All Black tours to Europe that preceded Mourie, spread from 1905 to 1974, no captain led more than one trek; and the longest string of victories by successive captains was eight. The odds are heavily against anyone even approaching Mourie's record.

He prefers to talk about "quality in victory," he said Friday. Well, the forward-dominated play in Toulouse produced a storm of criticism of both teams. "That was a nice win," the soft-spoken New Zealander replied.

Ainge's attorney, Robert Quincy, said: "At this stage, I think Danny feels he may be a pawn in a game of egos."

Still, the two backfield changes — Doug Rollinson at flyhalf in

Japan and Brian McNamee at fullback in France — were not unexpected.

The referee is to be John West of Ireland, who handled the July 14,

